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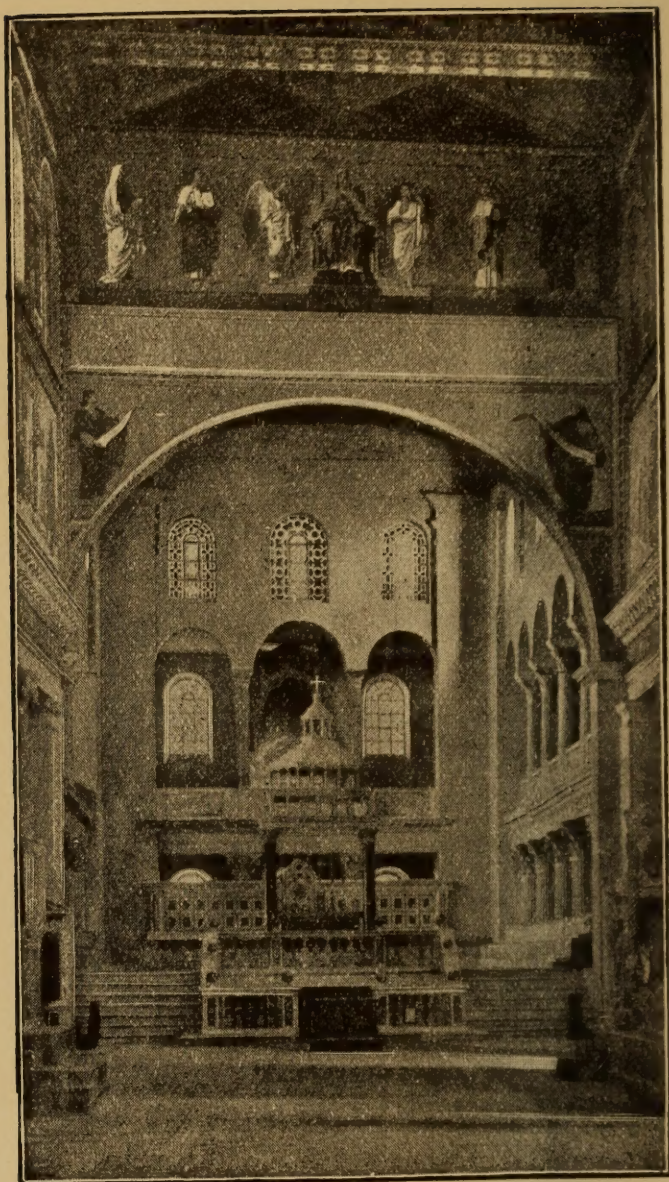
ENT'S LATIN READERS

ROMA AETERNA

EDITED BY
FRANK GRANGER, D.Lit.

John Fletcher

ROMA AETERNA



[Frontispiece

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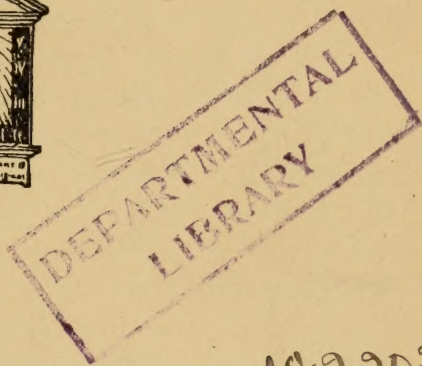
ROMA AETERNA

LATIN READINGS
IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY

EDITED BY

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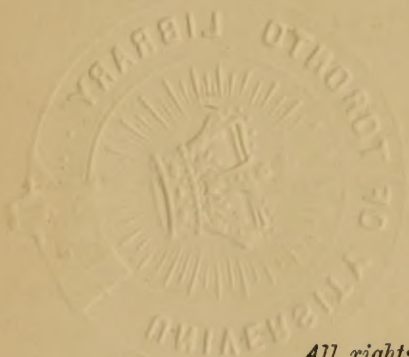


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PREFACE

THIS book offers material for the third or fourth year's course in secondary schools.¹

It assumes that the reader is fairly familiar with such Latin words as are contained in the "General Vocabulary." Words not contained in the "General Vocabulary" are, as they occur, translated at the foot of the page, and will also be found in the "Special Vocabulary."

The chapters are taken from those Latin authors who display a special interest in the Eternal City. Three passages from the Vulgate are included, with the necessary warnings as to the constructions which Cicero would not approve. Where no authority is assigned in the list of chapters, I have written simple passages to complete the narrative. It is worth notice that in the selection from Cicero (vii) few words are employed outside the "General Vocabulary."

The Index of Proper Names furnishes a general view of the history of the city.

Although this book is suitable for prepared translation, it is adapted also for unprepared translation by more advanced classes.

¹ It should be remembered that Latin is begun later in Council secondary schools, and in girls' public schools.

Further, many children in secondary schools leave after reading Latin for but three or four years. It is hoped that the interest of the subject matter and the explanations given in the notes will make this little book of permanent value. The careful reader will perhaps find echoes of Lessing, Winckelmann and Goethe. No boy or girl who learns Latin, even if for a few years only, should give up his or her work without coming under the influence of the antique ideal as embodied in the history of Rome. The illustrations are selected with this view.

Whatever usefulness the book may possess is largely due to the assistance of Professor E. V. Arnold.

FRANK GRANGER.

January 1913.

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PROOEMIUM

DISCIPULO BENE VOLENTI

VETUS est illud proverbium : “ omnes viae Romam ducunt.” tu quoque, puer studiosissime, nunc Romam proficisceris, et hospes inter scripta et monumenta antiquitatis versabere. ne te igitur taedeat iam nunc aliquid de itineris tui fine cognoscere. qui enim res praeteritas animo comprehenderit, is optime in praesentia patriae inserviet.

Quid enim sibi vult illud verbum “ patria ” ? hoc a Romanis optime disces. cum enim homo sit (ut Graecum quendam, cuius nomen mihi memoria excidit, dixisse credo) “ animal illud quod urbes colat,” illi primum hoc verbo usi sunt, quo non regionem illam orbem terrarum, ubi versabantur, designarent, sed urbem potius quam patres sui condiderant et posteris reliquerant. tum cum Roma toti orbi dominaretur, orbis quoque ipse terrarum quodam sensu “ urbs patria ” civibus Romanis videbatur. Christiani vero, qui se in hoc orbe terrarum peregrinos esse sentiebant, caelestem illam urbem “ patriam ” sibi vindicaverunt. ex quo autem imperium Romanum corrui, partes quoque eius, ut Gallia, Germania, Britannia, patriae nomine ab eis designantur, qui ibi nati et educti sunt. omnibus igitur exemplo est urbs Romana quid patria sit.

Tum illud quoque a Romanis discimus, quid patriae suae quisque debeat. Regulum, miramur, ne fidem falleret, Carthaginem redeuntem : Decium, ut Romani vincerent, se devoventem. his moribus non minus quam armis urbs terminos suos protulit : et gentes omnes, ut devicit, sic legibus quoque et pace coniunxit. nam ubi imperium, ibi pax. itaque factum est ut intra imperium Romanum et Graecum ingenium et fides Christiana florerent.

Tempus est, mi puer, qui tamdiu linguae Latinae studes, ut intellegere conere, quid litteris Graeci, legibus Romani, praedicatione Christiani effecerint. haec enim ex libris solum non potes discere : sed aedificia ipsa, oppidorum moenia, strata viarum, coemeteria extra muros sita, lapides ubique et marmora litteris incisa testantur, quales ii fuerint qui fecerunt. plurima igitur eorum quae hoc libro continentur, ex scriptoribus Romanis sumpta sunt. ipse aliquid et de ecclesia antiqua et de Roma nova addere ausus sum, quo plenior tibi tabula urbis ab origine usque ad hodiernum diem ante oculos explicetur.

Non tamen omnia, quae Romae invenimus, nobis admirationem movent : immo nobilia et vilia mire coniunguntur : et interdum ipsa magnitudo urbis aedificiorum scriptores ultra quam decorum est videtur illexisse. ergo iudicio quoque usus est, ut omnia perscrutare, non omnia probes.

Ipsam enim urbem, quam cives sui venerabantur, Christiani Babylonis nomine exsecrati sunt : lapides illi, marmora gemmae his mulieris improbae decora visa

sunt, itaque templis et aliis monumentis deiectis basilicae Christianae exsurgere inceperunt.

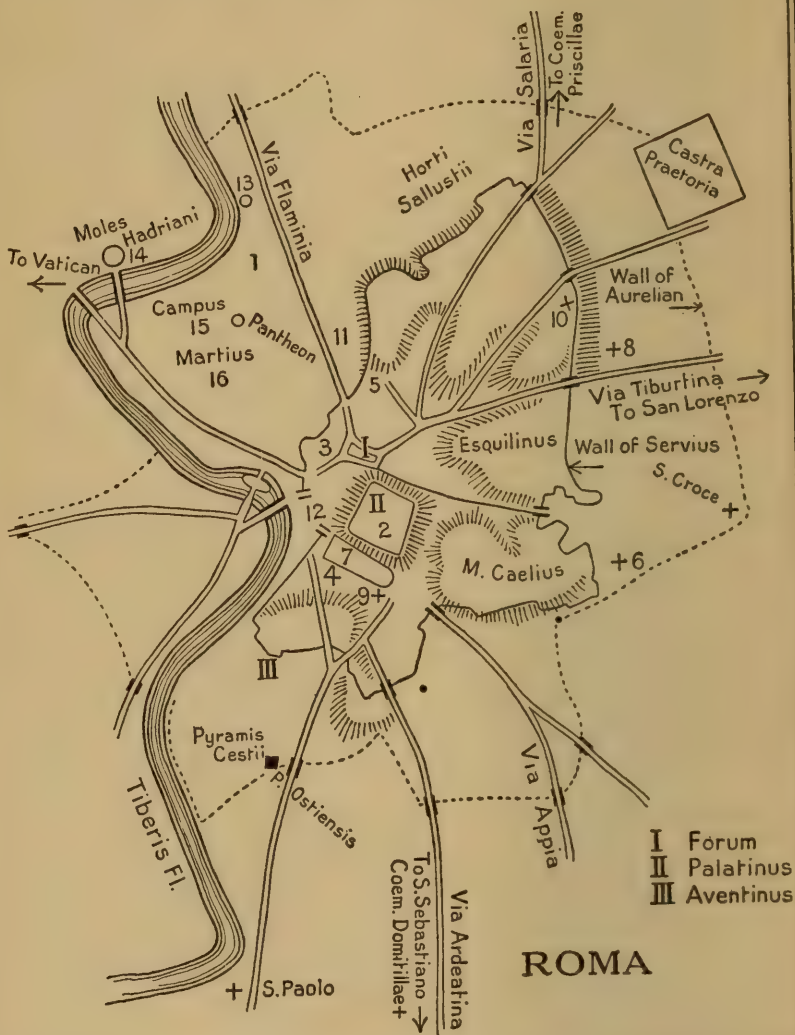
Romae igitur sicut Iano sunt facies duae, haec ad fidem Christianam, illa ad deos antiquos versa. qui vult Romam animo comprehendere, eum oportet utramque cognoscere.

ROMA AETERNA

CAPITUM ORDO

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I

Haec scripsit Propertius, qui Augusto principe carmina et de amore et de rebus antiquis composuit. huic, quamquam annos abhinc prope MM florenti, principium urbis res vetustissima visa est. quae de lupa pueris lac suum praebente et de Caco boves abducente narrantur, hodie quoque viros sapientes admiratione adficiunt. sed utcunque haec orta sunt, illud constat, pastores quondam ea loca habitavisse ubi Roma postea condita est.

ROMA ANTIQUA

Hoc quodcumque vides, hospes,¹ qua² maxima
Roma est

ante Phrygem Aeneam collis et herba fuit.
atque ubi Navali³ stant sacra Palatia Phoebos,
Evandri profugae⁴ concubuerunt boves.
fictilibus⁵ crevere deis⁶ haec aurea templa,
nec fuit opprobrium⁷ facta sine arte casa.⁸
Tarpeiusque pater nuda de rupe tonabat,
et Tiberis nostris advena⁹ tutus erat.
optima nutricum nostris lupa Martia rebus,
qualia creverunt moenia lacte tuo!
nil patrium nisi nomen habet Romanus alumnus;
sanguinis altricem¹⁰ non putet esse lupam.

curia praetexto ¹¹ quae nunc nitet ¹² alta senatu,
 pellitos ¹³ habuit, rustica corda, patres.
 bucina ¹⁴ cogebat priscos ¹⁵ ad verba Quirites.
 centum illi in prato ¹⁶ saepe senatus erat. ¹⁷

¹ *hospes*, "stranger." ² *quā*, "where" (lit. "by which way").
³ *nāvālis*, "naval." Phoebus, who is the same as Apollo, granted to Octavian the victory at Actium, 31 B.C. ⁴ *profuga*, "wandering." Evander's cattle were stolen by the robber Cacus and recovered by Hercules. ⁵ *fictilis*, "made of earthenware;" from *figō*, Abl. of Accompaniment: "with gods made of earthenware." ⁶ the more usual form is *dīs*. ⁷ *opprobrium*, "reproach": Dat. of Result. ⁸ *casa*, "cottage." On the Capitoline Hill was the *casa Rōmulī*, made of a wooden framework and thatched roof. This was maintained into imperial times. ⁹ *advena*, "newcomer." The Tiber flows from Etrurian territory. ¹⁰ *altrīx*, "nurse," from *alō*. Why would the metre prevent us from interchanging *altrīx* with *nūtrīx* in l. 9? ¹¹ *praetextus*, "fringed": refers to purple border of *toga* as worn by senators. ¹² *niteō*, "I shine": refers to white togas glittering in the light. ¹³ *pellītōs*, "covered with skins." ¹⁴ *būcina*, "oxhorn." ¹⁵ *prīscus*, "ancient." ¹⁶ *prātum*, "meadow," Fr. *pré*. ¹⁷ *erat* agrees with *senātus*; *illī* is the subject.

II

Quaerebant saepe veteres Romani quo tempore, quibus ritibus urbs condita esset. anno ante Christum natum DCCLIII conditam credebant: nos multo antiquiorem fuisse credimus. quo more sit condita, nobis narrat Varro, vir doctissimus, qui eodem tempore quo Cicero vixit. cum vero Romani omnibus in rebus morem maiorum sanctissime servavissent, licet nobis credere oppidi condendi ritum et Romuli et Varronis temporibus paene eundem fuisse.

DE MODO OPPIDI CONDENDI

Oppida condebant in Latio Etrusco ritu, id est, iunctis bobus tauro et vacca interiore¹ aratro² circumagebant sulcum.³

hoc faciebant religionis causa die auspicato⁴ ut fossa⁵ et muro essent muniti. terram unde exsculpsent⁶ fossam vocabant et intro iactam murum.

¹ *interiōre* agrees with *vaccā* only. *vacca*, "cow," Fr. *vache*.
² *arātrum*, "plough." ³ *sulcus*, "furrow." ⁴ *auspicātus*, "inaugurated by auspices." The Romans took omens by watching the behaviour of birds: *avi* + *spec* = "watching birds."
⁵ *fossa*, "ditch." ⁶ *exsculpō*, "dig out," "carve out," E. *sculpture*. The pluperfects, *essent muniti*, *exsculpsent*, would be *munirentur*, *exsculpēbant* in Cicero.

III

Ovidius quoque, poeta inter omnes celeberrimus, de Romae urbis initiis carmina composuit. hic non modo annum sed diem quoque videtur scire, quo urbs condita est. dies ille, qui "Parilia" appellatus est, erat *a. d. XI Kal. Mai.*

DE PARILIBUS

Nox abiit oriturque Aurora, Parilia ¹ poscor;²
 non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales.
 alma Pales faveas pastorum sacra canenti,
 prosequor officio si tua festa pio.
 apta dies legitur qua moenia signet ³ aratro.
 sacra Palis suberant:⁴ inde movetur opus.
 fossa fit ad solidum,⁵ fruges ⁶ iaciuntur in ima,
 et de vicino terra petita solo.
 complet humus fossam, plenaque imponitur ara,
 et novus accenso fungitur igne focus.
 inde premens stivam ⁷ designat ⁸ moenia sulco,
 alba iugum niveo ⁹ cum bove vacca tulit.
 urbs oritur (quis tunc hoc ulli credere posset ?¹⁰)
 victorem terris impositura pedem.
 cuncta regas et sis magno sub Caesare semper;
 saepe etiam plures nominis huius habe.
 et quotiens steteris ¹¹ domito sublimis in orbe;
 omnia sint umeris inferiora tuis.

¹ *Parilia*, "Feast of Pales" (for *Palilia*). ² *me*, *Parilia*, *hominēs poscunt*. ³ *signō*, "mark out"; what mood and why ?
⁴ *suberant*, "were at hand." ⁵ *ad solidum saxum*. ⁶ *frūgēs*, "corn."
⁷ *stīva*, "handle of plough." ⁸ *dēsignō*, "mark out."
⁹ *niveus*, "snow-white." ¹⁰ *crēdere posset*, "who could have believed ?"
¹¹ *steteris*; the future perfect in a subordinate clause is idiomatic in Latin.

IV

Plurima ex omnibus de Roma prisca narravit Livius, qui urbis res gestas CXXX libris composuit. hic magnificentiam urbis Tarquinio, regi Tarquiniis urbe Etruscorum orto, tribuit, qui fabros ex Etruria Romam arcessierit. sed utut haec erant, constat Latinos priscos Iovem optimum maximumque deorum habuisse, et hunc primum in Monte Albano postea Romae veneratos esse. Tarquinius vero, quo maius sui monumentum relinqueret, templum huic deo pulcherri-
mum in loco sanctissimo aedificandum curavit.

DE TEMPLO CAPITOLINO

Tarquinius inde ad negotia urbana animum convertit; quorum erat primum ut Iovis templum in Monte Tarpeio monumentum ¹ regni sui nominisque relinqueret. Intentus perficiendo templo ² fabris ³ undique ex Etruria accitis ⁴ non pecunia solum ad id publica est usus, sed operis ⁵ etiam ex plebe. Qui cum haud parvus et ipse militiae adderetur labor, minus tamen plebs gravabatur ⁶ se templa deum aedificare ⁷ manibus suis, quam postquam et ⁸ ad alia (ut specie minora sic ⁹ laboris aliquanto maioris) traducebantur ¹⁰ opera, foros ¹¹ in circo faciendos, cloacamque ¹² maximam sub terra agendam; quibus duobus operibus vix nova haec magnificentia ¹³ quicquam adaequare potuit.

¹ *monumentum*, "monument," "memorial." ² *templō*, dat. with *intentus*. ³ *faber*, "workman." ⁴ *accītus*, "summoned,"

from *accieō*. ⁵ *operae*, "labourers." ⁶ *gravor*, "take amiss."
⁷ *aedificō*, "build." *sē aedificāre*, "that they were building":
 acc. and inf. of Indirect Statement. Here the acc. and inf. ex-
 presses the thought. ⁸ *et*, "also": adv. ⁹ *ut . . . sic* express
 contrast: "while they were less in appearance, yet they involved
 considerably more labour." ¹⁰ *trādūcō*, "transfer." ¹¹ *forus*,
 "row of seats." ¹² *cloāca*, "drain." ¹³ *haec magnificentia*,
 "the splendour of my own time": Livy is speaking.

V

Magnopere timebat Livius, ne princeps Augustus caput imperi alibi quam Romae locaret. itaque hoc modo civibus suis praecepit, quam cara Roma Romanis esse deberet: finxit Romanos urbe a Gallis incensa consilium Veios migrandi cepisse: quod ne fieret, Camillum illis his verbis persuasisse.

CAMILLUS ROMANOS NE EX URBE DISCEDANT
HORTATUR

Equidem,¹ si nobis cum urbe simul positae traditaeque per manus religiones nullae essent, tamen tam evidens² numen hac tempestate rebus adfuit Romanis, ut omnem negligentiam³ divini cultus exemptam⁴ hominibus putem. intuemini enim horum deinceps annorum vel secundas res vel adversas, invenietis omnia prospere evenisse sequentibus deos, adversa spernentibus.⁵

Haec culti neglectique numinis tanta monumenta in rebus humanis cernentes ecquid sentitis, Quirites, quantum vixdum e naufragiis⁶ prioris culpa cladisque emergentes⁷ paremus nefas? urbem cum omni religione conditam habemus; nullus locus in ea non religionum deorumque est plenus, sacrificiis⁸ sollemnibus⁹ non dies magis statim¹⁰ quam loca sunt in quibus fiant. hos omnes deos publicos¹¹ privatosque,¹² Quirites, deserturi estis?

Non sine causa di hominesque hunc urbi condendae

locum elegerunt, saluberrimos ¹³ colles, flumen opportunum ¹⁴ quo ex mediterraneis ¹⁵ locis fruges devehantur, quo maritimi ¹⁶ commeatus ¹⁷ accipiantur, mare vicinum ad commoditates ¹⁸ neque expositum ad pericula classium externarum, regionum Italiae medium, ad incrementum urbis natum unice ¹⁹ locum.

Hic Capitolium est, hic Vestae ignes, hic ancilia ²⁰ caelo demissa, hic omnes propitii manentibus vobis di !

¹ *equidem*, "truly" : usu. with 1 pers. ² *ēvidēns*, "evident."
³ *neglegentia*, "negligence." ⁴ *eximō*, "take away." ⁵ *ad-versa ēvēnisse spernentibus deōs*.
⁶ *naufragium*, "shipwreck" : metaphorical, cf. "shipwreck of faith." ⁷ *ēmergō*, "emerge."
⁸ *sacrificium*, "sacrifice." ⁹ *sollemnis*, "appointed," hence "religiously fixed." ¹⁰ *status*, "fixed." ¹¹ *pūblicus*, "public."
¹² *privātus*, "private." ¹³ *salūbris*, "healthy," E. *salubrious*.
¹⁴ *opportūnus*, "convenient." ¹⁵ *mediterrāneus*, "inland" : *medius* + *terra*. ¹⁶ *maritimus*, "by sea." ¹⁷ *commeātūs*, "supplies."
¹⁸ *commoditās*, "convenience." ¹⁹ *ūnicus*, adj., *ūnice* adv., "singularly." ²⁰ *ancilia*, "sacred shields."

VI

Livius quamquam optimas reddit causas, cur Romae manendum sit, illam tamen omnium optimam credit, deos sic voluisse. itaque Camilli quoque temporibus non orationem magis huius populum ad urbem eodem loco restitutam movisse narrat, quam religionem quandam ex omine ortam. namque casu dicta, si modo rem acu (ut aiunt) tangunt, numine divino dicta videntur esse.

ROMANI POST GALLOS VICTOS OMINE ACCEPTO
URBEM INCENSAM RESTITUUNT

Movisse eos Camillus cum ¹ alia oratione tum ea quae ad religiones pertinebat, maxime dicitur. sed rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune ² emissa, quod cum senatus post paulo ³ de his rebus in Curia Hostilia haberetur, cohortesque ex praesidiis revertentes forte agmine forum transirent, centurio in comitio ⁴ exclamavit: "signifer,⁵ statue signum, hic manebimus optime." qua voce audita et Senatus accipere se omen ex curia egressus conclamavit, et plebs circumfusa ⁶ adprobavit.⁷ urbs deinde sine ulla certa forma aedificari coepta. saxi materiaeque ⁸ caedendae, unde quisque vellet, ius factum. festinatio ⁹ curam exemit vicos ¹⁰ dirigendi, dum omisso sui alienique discrimine in vacuo aedificant. forma urbis est occupatae magis quam divisae similis.

¹ *cum . . . tum*, "both . . . and": *alia*, "the rest of."
² *opportūnē*, "opportunately," "fitly." ³ *paulō*, "little":

usually precedes word qualified, here *post*. ⁴ *comitium*, "space in front of senate house." ⁵ *signifer*, "standard-bearer": *signum* + *ferō*. ⁶ *circumfundō*, "pour around." ⁷ *adprobō*, "approve." ⁸ *materia*, "wood": E. *matter*, F. *matière*. ⁹ *festinātiō*, "haste." ¹⁰ *vīcus*, "street" (also village; cf. *wich* and *wick* in *Nor-wich*, *Ber-wick*).

VII

Haec de Regulo tradita Cicero in libro *De officiis* filio suo commendavit. Regulum enim et civem bonum et sapientem et fortem fuisse neque utilia potius quam honesta secutum demonstrat.

NUM REGULUM ROMA CARTHAGINEM REDIRE
OPORTUIT

Quod utile est, id virtuti verae opponi aliquando videtur. quoniam homines rerum utilitate ad eas consequendas magno opere moventur, nos oportet ne virtutem relinquamus, optimos, quasi virtutis exemplaria, in conspectu tenere. Romani igitur, dicta factaque maiorum posteris cum cura maxima tradebant, ut more maiorum posterī semper regerentur.

M. Acilius Regulus ¹ cum consul iterum in Africa ex insidiis captus esset duce Xanthippo Lacedaemonio, imperatore autem patre Hannibalis Hamilcare, iuratus missus est ad senatum, ut nisi redditi essent Poenis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Karthaginem. is cum Romam venisset, utilitatis speciem videbat, sed eam, ut res declarat, falsam iudicavit : quae erat talis ; manere in patria, esse domui suae cum uxore cum liberis, quam calamitatem accepisset in bello, communem fortunae bellicae iudicantem tenere consularis ² dignitatis gradum. quis haec negat utilia esse ? quem censes negare ? magnitudo animi et

fortitudo negat ; num locupletiores ³ quaeris auctores ? harum enim est virtutum proprium ⁴ nihil timere, omne quod homini accidere possit, tolerandum ⁵ putare. itaque quid fecit ? in senatum venit, mandata exposuit, sententiam ne diceret recusavit : quamdiu iure iurando ⁶ hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem. atque illud etiam : “ o stultum hominem,” dixerit aliquis, “ et repugnantem ⁷ utilitati suae ! ” reddi captivos negavit esse utile : illos enim adulescentes esse et bonos duces, se iam confectum senectute. cuius cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, ipse Karthaginem rediit neque eum caritas ⁸ patriae retinuit nec suorum. neque vero tum ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem conservandum putabat. itaque tum, cum vigilando necabatur, erat in meliore causa quam si domi senex captivus periurus ⁹ consularis mansisset.

¹ *Mārcus* (*praenōmen*) answers to our “Christian name”; *Acilius* (*nōmen*) to the “clan name”; *Regulus* (*cōgnōmen*) to the “family name.” ² *cōsulāris*, “consular,” from *cōsul*. ³ *locuplēs*, lit. “rich in lands,” fig. “reliable.” ⁴ *proprius*, “characteristic of.” ⁵ *tolerō*, “endure.” ⁶ *iusiūrandum*, “oath.” ⁷ *repugnō*, “fight against.” ⁸ *cāritās*, “love,” r. *cārus*; E. *charity*. ⁹ *periūrus*, “oath-breaking: *per* + *iūs*.”

VIII

Narratur Romanos, dum regibus parerent, deos quidem coluisse, sed imagines in humanam speciem fictas nullas habuisse. quod postea mutatum videmus esse, cum Romani primum ex urbibus propinquis, tum ex Graecia et Asia imagines deorum maximo cum studio attulerint. narrat Livius, quomodo Magna Mater ex Asia Romam adlata sit.

MAGNA MATER ROMAM EX ASIA ADVENIT

Civitatem eo tempore repente religio invaserat invento carmine in libris Sibyllinis ¹ eo anno inspectis, quandoque hostis externus terrae Italiae bellum intulisset, eum pelli Italia vincique posse, si mater ² Idaea ³ a Pessinunte ⁴ Romam advecta foret. itaque id cogitare atque agitare quae ratio portandae Romam deae esset. nullas in Asia socias civitates habebat populus Romanus; tamen memores Aesculapium ⁵ quoque ex Graecia quondam valetudinis populi causa ⁶ arcessitum, tunc iam Attalo ⁷ rege propter commune adversus Philippum ⁸ bellum coeptam amicitiam esse, facturum eum, quae posset populi Romani causa, legatos ad eum decernunt. iis quinque naves quinqueres,⁹ ut ex dignitate populi Romani adirent eas terras ad quas concilianda ¹⁰ maiestas nomini Romano esset, decernunt. legati Asiam ¹¹ petentes protinus Delphos ¹² cum escendissent,¹³ oraculum adierunt consulentes, ad quod negotium domo missi essent, perficiendi eius quam sibi spem populoque Romano portenderet.¹⁴ responsum esse

ferunt per Attalum regem compotes¹⁵ eius fore quod peterent; cum Romam deam advexissent, tum curarent, ut eam, qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio acciperet. Pergamum ad regem venerunt. is legatos comiter¹⁶ acceptos Pessinuntem in Phrygiam¹⁷ deduxit sacrumque iis lapidem, quam matrem deum esse incolae dicebant, tradidit ac portare Romam iussit. praemissus ab legatis, M. Valerius Falto nuntiavit deam adportari; quaerendum virum optimum in civitate esse, qui eam rite hospitio acciperet. P. Scipionem Cn. f.¹⁸ eius qui in Hispania ceciderat, iudicaverunt in tota civitate virum bonorum optimum esse. P. Cornelius cum omnibus matronis¹⁹ Ostiam²⁰ obviam²¹ ire deae iussus, isque eam de nave accipere et in terram elatam tradere ferendam matronis. precantes ut volens propitiaque²² urbem Romam iniret, in aedem Victoriae, quae est in Palatio, pertulere deam pr. Non. Apr.²³ isque dies festus²⁴ fuit, et ludi fuere Megalensia²⁵ appellata.

¹ *Sibyllinus*, "Sibylline," "belonging to a Sibyl." ² *Māter deum magna Īdaea*, brought to Rome 204 B.C. ³ *Īdaeus* (adj., from *Īda*, a mountain near Troy), "*Idaeon*." ⁴ *Pessinūs*, a town in Galatia. ⁵ *Aesculāpius*, Greek god of healing, brought to Rome 293 B.C. ⁶ *causā valētūdinis*. ⁷ *Attalus*, king of Pergamus. ⁸ *Philippus V*, king of Macedon. ⁹ *quinquerēmīs*, "with five benches of oars." ¹⁰ *conciliō*, "conciliate."
¹¹ *Asia*, the kingdom of which Pergamus was the capital.
¹² *Delphī*, the site of Apollo's chief oracle. ¹³ *ēscendō*, "go inland."
¹⁴ *portendō*, "foretell" (for *pro + tendō*). ¹⁵ *compos*, adj., "possessing."
¹⁶ *cōmiter* (adv. of *cōmis*), "courteously."

¹⁷ *Phrygia*, east of Asia. ¹⁸ *Gnaeī Scipiōnis filiūm* : his full name was *Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō*. ¹⁹ *matrōna*, "married woman."
²⁰ *Ōstia*, port at mouth (*ōstium*) of Tiber. ²¹ *obviam*, adv., "to meet" : *ob viam*. ²² *propitius*, "propitious." ²³ *prīdie nōnās Aprīlis*, April 4. ²⁴ *fēstus*, "festal." ²⁵ *Megalēnsia*, derived from Gr. *megalē*, "great."



MINERVA

Dea Roma Minervam imitata est : hoc signum in
Vaticano servatur.

IX

Templa urbi Romae, quasi deae, Asiae urbes primum condidere; tum cives ipsos amor patriae impulit, ut sub feminae specie deam illam facerent. dixerunt enim singulis hominibus Genium dari, qui per totam vitam eos comitaretur et praesidio eis esset: urbi porro quasi deam quandam Romam, quae illam custodiret. versibus qui hic sequuntur ita Claudianus poeta effigiem Romae proponit ut deam Minervam plane imitetur.

IMAGO DEAE ROMAE

Postquam fulmineis ¹ impellens viribus hostem
 belliger ² Augustus trepidas laxaverat ³ Alpes,
 Roma, viro cupiens dignas persolvere ⁴ grates,⁵
 sedula ⁶ pro natis dominum flexura rogando
 ire parat. famuli currum iunxere volantem
 Impetus horribilisque ⁷ Metus, qui semper agentes
 proelia cum fremitu ⁸ Romam comitantur ⁹ anhelio¹⁰
 sive petat Parthos seu cuspide turbet Hydaspen.
 Hic ligat axe ¹¹ rotas, hic sub iuga ferrea ¹² nectit ¹³
 cornipedes ¹⁴ rigidisque docet servire lupatis.¹⁵
 ipsa, triumphatis ¹⁶ qua possidet aethera regnis,
 adsilit ¹⁷ innuptae ¹⁸ ritus imitata Minervae
 dextrum nuda latus, niveos exserta ¹⁹ lacertos ²⁰
 audacem reteggit mammam,²¹ laxumque ²² coercens
 mordet ²³ gemma ²⁴ sinum; nodus qui sublevat ²⁵
 ensem
 album puniceo²⁶ pectus discriminat ²⁷ ostro.²⁸
 miscetur decori virtus pulcherque severo

armatur ²⁹ terrore pudor, galeaeque minaci ³⁰
 flava ³¹ cruentarum ³² praetenditur ³³ umbra iu-
 barum ³⁴
 et formidato ³⁵ clipeus Titana ³⁶ lacessit
 lumine, quem tota variarat ³⁷ Mulciber ³⁸ arte.

¹ *fulmineus* (fr. *fulmen*), "destructive." ² *belliger*, "waging war," from *bellum* and *gerō*. ³ *laxō*, "unloose," "open."
⁴ *persolvō*, "pay." ⁵ *grātēs*, "thanks": only in nom. and acc. pl. ⁶ *sēdulus*, "diligent." ⁷ *horribilis*, "horrible."
⁸ *fremitus*, "shout." ⁹ *comitor*, "accompany." ¹⁰ *anhēlus*, "panting." ¹¹ *axis*, "axle-tree." ¹² *ferreus*, "iron." ¹³ *nectō*, "bind." ¹⁴ *cornipēs*, "hoofed," adj. for noun; tr. "horses."
¹⁵ *lupātus*, "with wolf's teeth"; tr. "jagged bits." ¹⁶ *triumphō*, "triumph over." ¹⁷ *adsiliō*, "leap up." ¹⁸ *innuptus*, "unwedded," from *in* and *nuptus*. ¹⁹ *exsertus*, "thrust out."
²⁰ *lacertus*, "arm." ²¹ *mamma*, "breast." ²² *laxus*, "loose."
²³ *mordeō*, "bite." ²⁴ *gemma*, "gem." ²⁵ *sublevō*, "lift up."
²⁶ *pūniceus*, "purple." ²⁷ *discriminō*, "mark out," "discriminate." ²⁸ *ostrum*, "purple robe." ²⁹ *armō*, "arm."
³⁰ *mināx*, "threatening." ⁴¹ *flāvus*, "yellow." ³² *cruentus*, "bloodstained." ³³ *praetendō*, "spread before." ³⁴ *iuba*, "mane."
³⁵ *fōrmīdō*, "fear." ³⁶ *Tītān*, "Titan." For acc. cf. *aethera*. ³⁷ *variō*, "vary," "diversify." ³⁸ *Mulciber*, name of Vulcan.

X

ARGUMENTUM

Lucanus bellum civile et Pompeium a Caesare victum carmine narravit. Hic videmus Caesarem Rubiconem fluvium (qui Galliam ab Italia dividit) transiturum, et Romae effigiem ne id faceret illum monentem.

DEA ROMA CAESAREM ADLOQUITUR

Iam gelidas Caesar cursu superaverat Alpes
 ingentesque animo motus ¹ bellumque futurum
 ceperat. ut ventum est parvi Rubiconis ² ad undas
 ingens visa duci patriae trepidantis ³ imago
 clara per obscuram voltu maestissima noctem
 turrigero ⁴ canos ⁵ effundens vertice crines,
 et gemitu permixta ⁶ loqui : quo tenditis ultra ?
 quo fertis mea signa, viri ? si iure venitis,
 si cives, huc usque ⁷ licet. tum perculit ⁸ horror ⁹
 membra ducis, riguere ¹⁰ comae gressumque ¹¹
 coercens ¹²

languor ¹³ in extrema tenuit vestigia ripa.
 mox ait : “ o magnae qui moenia prospicis ¹⁴ urbis
 Tarpeia ¹⁵ de rupe, Tonans, ¹⁶ Phrygiique penates ¹⁷
 gentis Iuleae ¹⁸ et rapti secreta Quirini ¹⁹
 et residens ²⁰ celsa ²¹ Latiaris Iuppiter Alba ²²
 Vestalesque ²³ foci summique o numinis instar,
 Roma, fave coeptis ; non te fatalibus armis
 persequor ; en adsum victor terraque marique
 Caesar, ubique tuus—liceat modo nunc quoque miles.
 ille erit, ille nocens, qui me tibi fecerit hostem ? ”

¹ *mōtus*, "movement." ² *Rubicō*, "Rubicon," a small river which separates Italy on the north from Cis-alpine Gaul.
³ *trepidō*, "am alarmed." ⁴ *turriger*, "tower-bearing": from *turris* and *gerō*. ⁵ *cānus*, "white." ⁶ *permisceō* = *misceō*.
⁷ *usque*, adv., "all the way." ⁸ *percellō*, "strike." ⁹ *horror*, "horror."
¹⁰ *rigeō*, "am stiff," "am rigid." ¹¹ *gressus*, "step." ¹² *coerceō*, "check," E. *coerce*. ¹³ *languor*, "languor."
¹⁴ *prospiciō*, "look forth on," E. *prospect*.
¹⁵ *Tarpeius*, "Tarpeian." ¹⁶ *Tonāns*, name of Jupiter.
¹⁷ *penātēs*, "household gods." ¹⁸ *Iūlēus*, adj., fr. *Iūlus*, "son of Aeneas."
¹⁹ *Quirīnus*, ancient Roman god, identified usually with Mars, but here with Romulus, who is called *raptus* because he was miraculously saved from death. Janus is also called Quirinus.
²⁰ *resideō*, "dwell," E. *reside*. ²¹ *Latiāris*, of Latium.
²² *Alba*, capital of Latium. ²³ *Vestālis* (adj. of *Vesta*), "Vestal."

XI

Romani prisci rerum pulchritudinem parvi aestimabant. Etruscos igitur et Graecos artifices imitari necesse erat. paulatim autem his magistris ipsi et aedificia magna extruere et signis pulchris ornare discebant. sed qui, ut Cato censor, priscae mores rei publicae colebant, ei novis artibus restitere.

QUOMODO ROMANI SIGNA ET TABULAS AESTIMAUERINT

Romanis priscis ¹ utilia sola placebant, neque ab eis artes colebantur. artifices igitur, ad templa extruenda ² et ornanda, ab Etruria vel a Magna Graecia Romam ducere necesse erat. neque urbs ipsa ante Augustum principem pulchra. aedificia enim orbis terrarum capiti ³ minime apta erant. Sed cum Romanorum duces ex oppidis captis tabulas ⁴ et signa ⁵ aerea ⁶ ad urbem portarent, ingenium civium mutare inceperunt. Marcellus, captis Syracusis, cum cetera in Sicilia tanta fide composuisset ut non modo suam gloriam sed etiam maiestatem populi Romani augeret, ornamenta urbis, signa tabulasque, quibus abundabant ⁷ Syracusae, Romam devexit, ⁸ hostium quidem illa spolia et parta belli iure; ceterum inde primum initium mirandi Graecarum artium opera. neque Catone iudice haec permissa. “in Graeciam,” inquit, “Asiamque transimus omnibus libidinum exemplaribus plenas, et regias ⁹ etiam divitias manu tangimus. eo plus timeo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint quam nos illas. infesta, mihi credite, signa ¹⁰

ab Syracusis inlata sunt huic urbi. iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantes mirantisque et antefixa ¹¹ fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentis. sed Catoni cives non paruerunt. Asia artificum opera misit in Italiam. eadem Asia ab Attalo ¹² dono data, multo gravius Romanorum adflixit ¹³ mores, inutiliorque victoria illa hereditas Attalo rege mortuo fuit. Mummius etiam victoria Corinthum quidem diruit; ¹⁴ e compluribus Achaiae oppidis simul aera corripuit. hoc modo signis complevit urbem, non relicturus filiae dotem. multa et Lucullus advexit. sed Cato Uticensis ¹⁵ non aere captus neque arte, unum tantum signum Zenonis ¹⁶ Cyprio bello non vendidit quia philosophi erat. Vergilius igitur quod prisci Romani de artibus existimaverint, his versibus vere exponit :

Excudent ¹⁷ alii spirantia mollius aera,¹⁸
credo equidem, et vivos ducent de marmore vultus ;
tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento.

multum ab illis mutatus Nero moriens dicitur exclamasse : "qualis artifex pereo." Sed de arte vera nihil intellexit si eum cum Hadriano conferimus. huic in mentem, quasi in Urbem ipsam, confluxerunt omnes orbis terrarum opes, omnes artium concordiae. quapropter in illius vultu vestigia doloris miri conspiciamus : "quia magnas divitias habuit."

¹ *priscus*, "primitive." ² *exstruō*, "build." ³ *caput*, fig.,
"chief city," E. *capital*. ⁴ *tabula*, "plank," "picture."
⁵ *signum*, "statue." ⁶ *aereus*, "of bronze" : *aes*. ⁷ *abundō*

"flow over," E. *abound*. ⁸ *dēvehō*, "carry off." ⁹ *rēgius*,
 "royal": from *rēx*. ¹⁰ pun on *signum* meaning standard and
signum meaning "statue." ¹¹ *antefixa*, little images made of
 pottery; cf. I. l. 5. ¹² *Attalus III*. ¹³ *adflīgō*, "afflict."
¹⁴ *dīruō*, "ravage." ¹⁵ *Uticēnsis*, "of Utica" (a town north
 of Carthage). ¹⁶ *Zēnō*, a Stoic philosopher. ¹⁷ *excūdō*,
 "hammer out." ¹⁸ *aira* (as we say) "bronzes."

XII

Adhuc Romae servatur signum quo Laocoontis mors exprimitur; sunt quoque versus a Vergilio scripti, qui hanc eandem mortem narrando commemorant. quaeritur inter sapientes num versus ii cum signo congruant vel congruere debeant.

DE LAOCOONTIS SIGNO

Vergilius ille Laocoontis exitum carmine¹ suo narravit. sed quinquaginta fere annis ante tres artifices, summi ingeni viri, Laocoonta ac liberos draconumque² spiras³ ex uno lapide fecere: hi erant Hagesander et Polydorus et Athenodorus Rhodii. sapientes adhuc inter se certant utrum poeta versibus, an lapide artifices rem melius exponant: nos oportet in memoria tenere poetam Romanum, Graecos artifices fuisse. inde sequitur ut ingenium Vergili secundum Romanos, ingenium artificum Graeca ratione iudicare oporteat. mos est nonnullorum Graecas artes supra modum laudare: Romanos artifices neglegere. si autem utrorumque opera conferimus, ingenia omnino dissimilia esse perspicuum est. Romani, sicut imperi ita carminis vel signi in unum partes multas ducunt: aliquid immanis nos obruit in longis columnae Traiani spiras, in Hadriani Pantheo. ceterum ordo magna cura servatus ad operis cuiusque rationem nos paulatim adducit. vox Romana cum magna tum dulcis est. numeros enim Romani libenter didicerunt, unde concordia quaedam in eorum

operibus maximis nos miro modo delectat. magnitudinem igitur et quietem in artes Romanas spirare sentimus, necnon aliquid nobile et simplicis. his de causis urbs Roma homines undique ad se trahit : sed non omnibus conceditur, ut urbem ipsi visant. nobis vero qui de Romanorum rebus gestis apud scriptores legimus, licet per Romae vicos mente et cogitatione iter facere. aedificia fabulae signa efficiunt ut tempora illa rursus in vitam videantur revocari : et Vergilium adhuc, tanquam civem nostrum audimus. quid ergo ad nos adtinet si artifices Rhodii in re eadem alio modo versantur ? immo rationes artium aliarum aliae sunt.

¹ *carmen*, "poem" : the Aeneid. ² *dracō*, "dragon" (a Greek word). ³ *spīra*, "coil." ⁴ *Rhodius*, "of Rhodes."



LAOCOON

Hoc signum in Vaticano servatur : vide caput XII.

XIII

Vergilius Laocoontis et filiorum ita ostendit exitium ordine temporis, ut paulatim totam rem videamus : artifices Rhodii autem temporis momento omnia nobis monstrant. utrum melius nos commovet, signum an carmen ?

DE MORTE LAOCOONTIS

Laocoon ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos
sollemnes taurum ingentem mactabat ¹ ad aras.
ecce autem gemini a Tenedo ² tranquilla ³ per alta
(horresco ⁴ referens) immensis ⁵ orbibus angues
incumbunt pelago ⁶ pariterque ad litora tendunt ;
diffugimus visu ⁷ exanimés.⁸ illi agmine certo
Laocoonta petunt ; et primum parva duorum
corpora natorum serpens ⁹ amplexus uterque
implicat ¹⁰ et miseros morsu ¹¹ depascitur ¹² artus :
post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
corripiunt, spirisque ligant ¹³ ingentibus ; et iam
bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea ¹⁴ circum
terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
ille simul manibus tendit divellere ¹⁵ nodos
clamores simul horrendos ¹⁶ ad sidera tollit.
at gemini lapsu delubra ¹⁷ ad summa dracones
effugiunt saevaeque ruunt ad Palladis arcem,
sub pedibusque deae clipeique sub orbe teguntur.

¹ *mactō*, "sacrifice." ² *Tenedos*, small island off coast of Troy. ³ *tranquillus*, "tranquil." ⁴ *horrēscō*, "shiver with dread." ⁵ *immēnsus*, "unmeasured," "huge." ⁶ *pelagus*,

- "sea." ⁷ *vīsus*, "sight." ⁸ *exanimis*, "breathless."
⁹ *serpēns*, "serpent." ¹⁰ *implicō*, "enfold," E. *implicate*.
¹¹ *morsus*, "bite," noun from *mordeō*. ¹² *dēpāscor*, "eat up."
¹³ *ligō*, "bind," E. *ligature*. ¹⁴ *squameus*, "scaly." ¹⁵ *dī-*
vellō, "rend asunder." ¹⁶ *horrendus*, gerundive from *horreō*,
 "dread." ¹⁷ *dēlūbrum*, "shrine."

XIV

Plurimi ex principibus Romanis studio maximo curabant, ut urbs pulchritudine emereret. itaque iactavit Augustus urbem se lateribus aedificatam accepisse, reliquisse marmoream: et hodie quoque haec marmora urbem ornant, inter quae flavum, viride albo mixtum, nigrum, album, multa alia miramur. Augusti aedificiorum ordinem sic commemorat Suetonius.

AUGUSTUS

Urbem neque pro maiestate imperi ornatam et incendiis obnoxiam ¹ coluit adeo ut iure sit gloriatus, marmoream ² se relinquere, quam latericiam ³ accepisset. tutam vero, quantum provideri humana ratione potuit, etiam in posterum praestitit. publica opera plurima curavit facienda e quibus vel praecipua Forum cum aede Martis Ultoris, ⁴ templum Apollinis in Palatio, aedem Tonantis ⁵ Iovis in Capitolio. fori exstruendi causa fuit hominum et iudiciorum multitudo, quae videbatur, non sufficientibus duobus, ⁶ et iam tertio indigere. aedem Martis, bello Philippensi ⁷ dum patrem ulciscitur, voverat. templum Apollinis in ea parte Palatinae domus exstruxit quam fulmine tactam desiderari a deo aves monuerunt; addidit porticus ⁸ cum bibliotheca ⁹ Latina Graecaque. sed et ceteros principes viros saepe hortatus est, ut pro facultate quisque monumentis vel novis vel reffectis urbem ornarent. multaque a multis tunc exstructa

sunt, a M. vero Agrippa complura et egregia inter quae thermae ¹⁰ et Pantheum.¹¹

¹ *obnoxius*, "exposed to." ² *marmoreus*, "of marble": from *marmor*. ³ *latericius*, "of brick": from *later*. ⁴ *ultor*, "avenger": from *ulcīscor*. ⁵ *Tonāns*, cf. *supra* X. l. 13. ⁶ *duōbus* refers to *forum Rōmānum* and *forum Iūlium*. ⁷ *Philippēnsis*, "Philippian," from *Philippī*. ⁸ *porticus*, "colonnade," E. *porch*. ⁹ *bibliothēca*, "library," F. *bibliothèque*. ¹⁰ *thermae*, "baths." ¹¹ *Panthēum*, "Pantheon."



TEMPLE OF SATURN, AND CAPITOL

XV

Ipsæ Augustus, cum res suas gestas tabulae aeneae inscribendas curaret, monumentorum Romae conditorum mentionem facit. in quo illud memoria dignum videtur, Augustum, cum posset Romae dominari, tamen noluisse, et senatum secum in omnibus rebus consociavisse. itaque senatus ipsi honorem propter res propere gestas decrevit; senatus pace parta Ianum claudendum esse censuit.

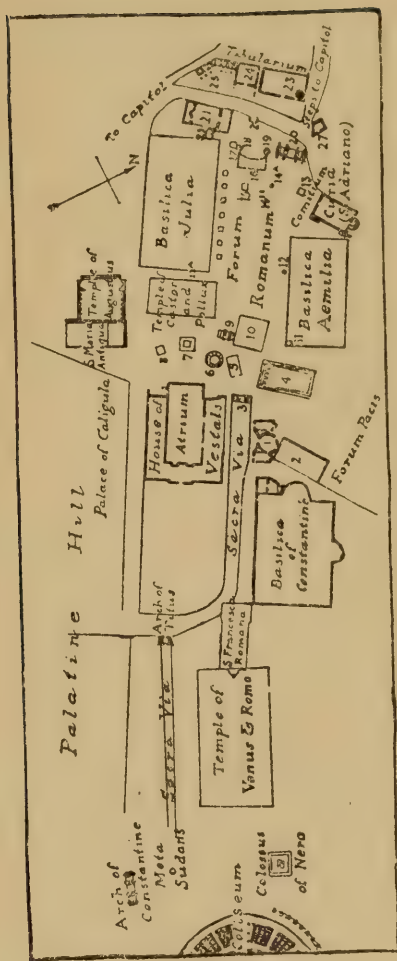
AUGUSTUS IPSE ¹ LOQUITUR

Senatus consulto eodem tempore pars praetorum et tribunorum plebi cum consule Q. Lucretio et principibus viris obviam mihi missa est in Campaniam.² qui honos ad hoc tempus nemini praeter me est decretus. cum ex Hispania Galliaque, rebus in his provinciis prospere gestis, Romam redi Ti. Nerone P. Quintilio consulibus ³ aram Pacis Augustae ⁴ senatus pro reditu meo consecrari censuit ad Campum Martium in qua magistratus et sacerdotes et virgines Vestales anniversarium sacrificium facere iussit.

Ianum ⁵ Quirinum quem claussum esse maiores nostri voluerunt cum per totum imperium populi Romani terra marique esset parta victoriis pax, cum prius quam nascerer a condita urbe bis omnino clausum fuisse prodatur memoriae, ter me principe senatus claudendum esse censuit.

¹ This passage is taken from an inscription found at Ancyra in Galatia, in which Augustus records his achievements. ² *Campania*, neighbourhood of Naples. *Campagna* now means the

level districts near Rome. ³ *cōsulibus*, marks date : A.U.C. 741 or 13 B.C. ⁴ *āra Pācis Augustae* : this work of art marks the beginning of an era in sculpture which was to culminate in the Arch of Titus, and Trajan's Column. The floral ornaments are as yet the finest part of Roman work. ⁵ *Iānus*, an archway in the Forum Romanum. *Quirīnus*, so called "*quasi billōrum potēns*," cf. *Quiris*. Note : *prōvincīs*, *redī*, are for *prōvinciīs*, *rediī*. *Claussum* for *clausum* seems to show that *s* between two vowels was pronounced like *s* in "dose," and not like *s* in "rose."



FROM COLISEUM TO CAPITOL

1. Templum Divi Romuli.
2. SS. Cosmas et Damianus.
3. Ianus.
4. Templum Antonini et Faustinae.
5. Regia.
6. Aedes Vestae.
7. Lacus Tivernae.
8. XL Martyres.
9. Arcus Augusti.
10. Templum Iulii.
11. Anaglyphæ.
12. Sacellum Cloacinae.
13. Lapis Niger.
14. Pavement.
15. Columna Phocæe.
16. Rostra.
17. Arcus Tiberii.
18. Miliarium aureum.
19. Umbilicus.
20. Arcus Severi.
21. Templum Saturni.
22. Arcus.
23. Templum Concordiæ.
24. Templum Vespasiani.
25. Di Consentes.
26. Steps.
27. Carcer Mamertinus.

XVI

Tacitus, rerum gestarum scriptor, hoc loco nobis exponit antiquae formam urbis. unde intellegimus primam urbem in Palatio esse conditam. nomen collis a Palis nomine ducitur. Claudius princeps maiorum morem maximā cura secutus more prisco terminos urbis protulit.

CLAUDIUS POMERIUM AUGET

Et pomerium ¹ urbis auxit Caesar, more prisco, quo iis, qui protulere imperium, etiam terminos ² urbis proferre datur. regum in eo ambitio ³ vel gloria varie tradita; sed initium condendi, et quod pomerium Romulus posuerit, noscere haud inutile reor. igitur a Foro Boario, ⁴ ubi aereum tauri simulacrum ⁵ conspicimus, quia id genus animalium aratro subditur, ⁶ sulcus designandi oppidi coeptus, ut magnam Herculis aram amplecteretur; inde certis spatiis interiecti ⁷ lapides ⁸ per ima montis Palatini ⁹ ad aram Consi ¹⁰ mox curias ¹¹ veteres tum ad sacellum ¹² Larum, ¹³ inde Forum Romanum; forumque et Capitolium non a Romulo sed a Tito Tatius ¹⁴ additum urbi credidere. mox pro fortuna pomerium auctum. et quos tum Claudius terminos posuerit, facile cognitu et publicis actis scriptum.

¹ *pōmērium*, space left vacant on the inner side of a city wall.
² *terminus*, "boundary." ³ *ambitiō*, "ambition." ⁴ *boārius*,
 "of cattle": from *bōs*. ⁵ *simulācrum*, "effigy," cf. *similis*.
⁶ *subdō*, "put under." ⁷ *intericiō*, "insert." ⁸ *lapis*,
 "boundary stone." ⁹ *Palatīnus*, "of the Palatium." ¹⁰ *Cōnsus*,

a god of harvest. The altars of Hercules and Consus were at the N.W. and S.E. ends of the Circus Maximus. ¹¹ *cūria*, chapel of a *cūria* or ward : there were thirty *cūriae* among the Roman people. ¹² *sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a little sanctuary or "chapel." ¹³ *Lār*, "lord" or ruling spirit; cf. Baal = lord. ¹⁴ *Titus Tatius*, legendary king of the Sabines.

XVII

ARGUMENTUM

Paulus priusquam Romam veniret ut Evangelium praedicaret, ad Romanos dedit litteras, quibus se eo venturum promittit. nomina quae hic legimus, multum conferunt ad ecclesiae antiquae memoriam.

PAULUS AD ROMANOS EPISTULAM DAT

Paulus servus Christi Iesu vocatus Apostolus¹ omnibus qui sunt Romae dilectis Dei vocatis sanctis.

Primum quidem gratias ago Deo meo per Iesum Christum pro omnibus vobis, quia fides vestra adnuntiatur² in universo mundo.³ testis enim mihi est Deus, cui servio in spiritu meo in evangelio⁴ Filii eius, quod sine intermissione⁵ memoriam vestri facio semper in orationibus⁶ meis obsecrans, si quomodo tandem aliquando prosperum iter habeam in voluntate Dei veniendi ad vos.

Commendo autem vobis Phoebem sororem nostram, quae est in ministerio⁷ ecclesiae⁸ quae est Cenchrus :⁹ ut eam suscipiatis in Domino digne sanctis, et adistatis ei in quocumque negotio vestri indiguerit : etenim ipsa quoque adstitit multis et mihi ipsi.

Salutate Priscam et Aquilam adiutores¹⁰ meos in Christo Iesu : qui pro anima mea suas cervices supposuerunt,¹¹ quibus non solus ego gratias ago, sed et cunctae ecclesiae gentium : et domesticam¹² eorum ecclesiam. salutate Ampliatum dilectissimum¹³ meum in Domino, salutate eos qui sunt ex Aristobuli.¹⁴

salutate Herodionem cognatum meum. salutate eos qui sunt ex Narcissi, qui sunt in Domino. salutate Tryphenam et Tryphosam quae laborant in Domino. salutate Persidam carissimam quae multum laboravit in Domino. salutate Rufum electum in Domino, et matrem eius et meam. salutate Asyncritum, Phlegonta, Hermen, Patrobam, Hermam : et qui sunt cum eis fratres. salutate Philologum et Juliam, Nereum et sororem eius, et Olympiadem. salutate invicem in osculo sancto. salutant vos omnes ecclesiae Christi.¹⁵

¹ *Apostolus*, from Gr. word, "apostle." ² *adnūntiō*, "announce." ³ *mundus*, "world," F. *monde*. ⁴ *evangelium*, "gospel," F. *évangile*. ⁵ *intermissiō*, "ceasing," E. *intermission*. ⁶ *ōrātiō*, "prayer." ⁷ *ministerium*, "service," E. *ministry*. ⁸ *ecclēsia*, "church," F. *église*. ⁹ *Cenchrae*, usu. *Cenchreae*, port of Corinth. ¹⁰ *adiūtor*, "helper," from *adiuvō*. ¹¹ *suppōnō*, "put in place of." ¹² *domesticus*, "in the house," from *domus*, E. *domestic*. ¹³ *dilēctissimus*, super. of participle. ¹⁴ *Aristobūli* sc. *domo*. ¹⁵ The text of this chapter is taken from the Vulgate, which is a Latin translation of the Greek New Testament, published by Jerome A.D. 385. He was entrusted by Pope Damasus with the task of revising the Latin translations of the New Testament current throughout the Church, but seems to have followed especially the versions made in Italy. The early Church used Greek for its services, even in Rome, and the more educated Christians would not need translations. Hence the Latin translation is interesting as showing the kind of Latin which was in use among the people generally. This Latin varies somewhat from classical Latin : notice *mundus* instead of *orbis terrarum*, *ōrātiō* instead of *precēs*. Out of the vernacular Latin arose the Romance languages : Italian, French, Spanish and others.

XVIII

Lucas, quomodo Paulus Hierosolymis Romam iter fecisset libro *De actis apostolorum* exposuit. ipse quidem Paulum comitans quae videret, narrat ut rerum testis. inde evenit ut libri posteriorem partem magna cum voluptate legamus. nemo de rebus navalibus Luca melius scripsit. navigamus enim cum Paulo et comite Alexandria Puteolos; unde Via Appia, olim ab Horatio carmine lustrata, usque Romam pervenimus.

PAULUS ROMAM ADVENIT

Post unum diem flante ¹ Austro ² secunda die venimus Puteolos : ³ ubi inventis fratribus rogati sumus manere ⁴ apud eos dies septem : et sic venimus Romam. et inde cum audissent fratres, occurrerunt nobis usque ad Appii Forum ⁵ et Tribus Tabernis : ⁶ quos cum vidisset Paulus, gratias agens Deo, accepit fiduciam.⁷

Cum venissemus autem Romam, permissum est Paulo manere sibimet ⁸ cum custodiente se milite.

Post tertium autem diem convocavit primos Iudaeorum cumque convenissent, dicebat eis : ego, viri fratres, nihil adversus plebem faciens, aut morem paternum, vinctus ab Hierosolymis ⁹ traditus sum in manus Romanorum : qui cum interrogationem ¹⁰ de me habuissent, voluerunt me dimittere, eo quod nulla causa esset mortis in me. contra dicentibus autem Iudaeis, coactus sum adpellare Caesarem, non quasi gentem meam habens aliquid accusare. propter

hanc igitur causam rogavi vos videre et adloqui : propter spem Israhel ¹¹ catena hac circumdatus sum. at illi dixerunt ad eum : ¹² nos neque litteras accepimus de te a Iudaea, neque adveniens aliquis fratrum nuntiavit, aut locutus est quid de te malum. rogamus autem a te audire quae sentis : ¹³ nam de secta ¹⁴ hac notum est nobis quia ¹⁵ ubique ei contradicitur.

Cum constituissent autem illi diem, venerunt ad eum in hospitium ¹⁶ plures, quibus exponebat testificans ¹⁷ regnum Dei suadensque eos ¹⁸ de Iesu ex lege Mosi ¹⁹ et prophetis ²⁰ a mane usque ad vesperam. et quidam credebant his quae dicebantur : quidam vero non credebant.

Mansit autem biennio toto in suo conducto, et suscipiebat omnes qui ingrediebantur ad eum, praedicans regnum Dei et docens quae sunt de Domino Iesu Christo cum omni fiducia sine prohibitione.²¹

¹ *flō*, "blow." ² *Auster*, "south wind." ³ *Puteolī*, an excellent harbour near Neapolis. ⁴ *manēre*; the infinitive is not found with *rogō* in classical prose. ⁵ *Appiī Forum*, a halting place on the *Via Appia* by which Paul travelled from *Puteolī* to Rome. ⁶ *Tribus Tabernīs*, mistake for accus. after *ad*. ⁷ *fīdūcia*, "confidence." ⁸ *sibimet* = *apud sē*.
⁹ *Hierosolyma* is the Greek form, Jerusalem is the Hebrew form.
¹⁰ *interrogātiō*, "inquiry." ¹¹ *Israhel*, gen. of indeclinable noun. ¹² *ad eum*, cl. *ei*. ¹³ *sentis*, cl. *sentias*. ¹⁴ *secta*, E. *sect*. ¹⁵ *quia* (conj. introducing indirect statement), "that," F. *que*. ¹⁶ *hospitium*, "lodging," F. *hospice*. ¹⁷ *testificor*, "I make known," E. *testify*. ¹⁸ *eōs*, cl. *eīs*. ¹⁹ *Mōsēs* : elsewhere in Latin, *Mōysēs* also is found. ²⁰ *prophēta*, E. *prophet*.
²¹ *prohibitiō*, "prohibition," "hindrance."

NOTE.—This passage illustrates several important changes

which took place in vernacular Latin and so prepared the way for the languages derived from Latin. The cases other than the nom. and acc. are replaced by prepositional constructions ⁽¹²⁾. The subj. is replaced by the indic. ⁽¹³⁾. The acc. and inf. is replaced by *quia* and indic. ⁽¹⁵⁾. The correct use of the cases ceases, ⁽⁶⁾, ⁽¹⁸⁾. The infin. is used after *rogō* to express purpose, as in poetry.

XIX

Incensa est Roma et flammis deleta anno post Christum LXV, Nerone principe: rem scripsit Tacitus. si formam urbis cum hoc capite conferes, magnitudinem mali aestimare poteris. quod tantum malum casu accidisse nemo volebat credere; itaque nobiles principem, vulgus Christianos in causa esse simulabant, hos ante hoc tempus nemo fere est persecutus: nunc vero suspicio, tot scelerum ubique mater calamitati injuriam addidit.

ROMA INCENSA

Sequitur clades—forte an dolo principis incertum¹—sed omnibus, quae huic urbi per violentiam² ignium acciderunt, gravior atque atrocior. initium in ea parte circi ortum quae Palatino³ Caelioque montibus vicina est: ubi per tabernas⁴ quibus eae merces⁵ inerant unde⁶ flamma alitur, simul coeptus ignis et statim validus ac vento citus longitudinem circi corripuit. neque enim domus moenibus circumdatae vel templa muris cincta aut quid aliud interiacebat.⁷ impetu vagatum incendium per plana primum, deinde in edita⁸ surgens et rursus inferiora vastando superavit remedia velocitate⁹ mali: angustis itineribus huc et illuc versis atque ingentibus vicis qualis vetus Roma fuit.

Sexto demum die apud imas Esquilias¹⁰ finis incendio factus, eversis palam aedificiis, ut violentiae ignis campus et velut vacuum caelum occurreret. Roma quidem in regiones quattuordecim dividitur,

quarum quattuor integrae manebant, tres usque ad solum obrutae, septem reliquis pauca tectorum vestigia supererant.

Domuum et insularum ¹¹ et templorum quae amissa sunt, numerum inire longum est : sed vetustissima religione, quod Servius Tullius ¹² Lunae, ¹³ et magna ara fanumque quae praesenti Herculi ¹⁴ Evander sacraverat ¹⁵ aedesque Iovis Statoris ¹⁶ vota Romulo ¹⁷ Numaeque ¹⁸ regia ¹⁹ et delubrum ²⁰ Vestae cum Penatibus populi Romani exusta.

Iam opes tot victoriis quaesitae et Graecarum artium decora, deinde monumenta ingeniorum antiqua et integra, ut, quamvis in tanta reffectae urbis pulchritudine, multa seniores meminerint quae reparari nequibant.

Sed urbis quae domus perierant non, ut post Gallica incendia, nulla distinctione ²¹ nec passim erectae, sed certis vicorum ordinibus et latis viarum spatiis, cohibitaque ²² aedificiorum altitudine additisque porticibus quae frontem insularum protegerent. ea ex utilitate accepta decorem quoque novae urbi attulere. erant tamen qui crederent, veterem illam formam salubritati ²³ magis profuisse, quoniam aestu minus perumperentur : at nunc latitudinem apertam et nulla umbra defensam graviore aestu ardere.

¹ *i. e. utrum forte an dolō prīncipis acciderit incertum est.*

² *violētia* (from *violēns*), "violence." ³ *Palatinus, Caelius montēs*, see map, p. 6. ⁴ *tabernae*, "shops," E. *tavern*.

⁵ *mercēs*, "wares." ⁶ *unde* = *quibus*. ⁷ *interiaceō* = *inter* + *iaceō*. ⁸ *ēditus*, "raised" or "high" (from *ēdō*).

⁹ *vēlōcitās*, from *vēlōx*, "velocity." ¹⁰ *Esquiliae*, eastern quarter of the city. ¹¹ *īnsula*, "block of tenements." ¹² *Servius Tullius*, legendary king of Rome. ¹³ *Lūna*; her temple was on the Aventine. ¹⁴ *Herculēs*, Latin form of Gr. *Hēraklēs*, a Greek hero, worshipped in Latium. ¹⁵ *sacrō*, "consecrate." ¹⁶ *Iūppiter Stator*, temple near Arch of Titus. ¹⁷ *Rōmulus*, legendary founder of Rome: *Rōmulō*, Dative of Agent with past part. ¹⁸ *Numa*, legendary King of Rome—founder of Roman religious usages. ¹⁹ *rēgia*, official meeting-place of the *pontificēs*, the priests who took over the religious duties of the *rēx*. ²⁰ *dēlūbrum Vestae*, the round temple of Vesta which contained the *Palladium*. This was probably a sacred stone, like the stone of the *Magna Māter*. ²¹ *distīnctiō*, "distinction." For the historical reference, cf. VI. (9). ²² *cohibeō*, "restrain." ²³ *salūbritās*, "healthfulness."

XX

Adeo Tacitus vetera se amare credebat, ut omnes qui novorum temporum essent pariter in odio haberet. itaque in hac re vix intellegere possumus utrum Neronem an Christianos acerbius condemnet.

CHRISTIANI PROPTER INCENDIUM POENIS AFFECTI

Sed non ope humana non donis principis aut deos venerando abivit dedecus quin iussum incendium crederetur. ergo abolendo ¹ rumor ² Nero eos accusavit et quaesitissimis ³ poenis adfecit quos per facinora invisos ⁴ vulgus Christianos appellabat. auctor nominis eius Christus Tiberio ⁵ principe per procuratorem ⁶ Pontium Pilatum supplicio adfectus erat; repressaue ⁷ in praesens dira superstitio ⁸ rursus erumpebat, non modo per Iudaeam, originem eius mali, sed per urbem etiam quo cuncta undique atrocia aut pudenda fluunt. igitur primum correpti qui fatebantur, deinde eis testibus multitudo ingens minus crimine incendii quam odio humani generis condemnati sunt. et pereuntibus addita ludibria,⁹ ut ferarum pellibus tecti canum morsibus interirent, multi crucibus ¹⁰ adfixi ¹¹ aut flamma usti, alique ubi defecisset dies in usum nocturni ¹² luminis urerentur, unde, quamvis adversus sontes ¹³ et novissima exempla meritos, misericordia ¹⁴ oriebatur, tamquam non utilitate publica, sed in saevitiam ¹⁵ unius perirent.

¹ *aboleō*, "abolish." ² *rūmor*, "rumour." ³ *quaesītis-*
simus, cf. *dīlēcīssīmus*. ⁴ *invīsus*, "hated." ⁵ Tiberius
 was emperor (*prīnceps cīvium*) A.D. 14-37. ⁶ *prōcūrātor*,
 financial agent of the emperor, who acted as governor. ⁷ *re-*
primō, "repress." ⁸ *superstitiō*, "superstition." ⁹ *lūdi-*
brium, "mockery." ¹⁰ *crux*, "cross." ¹¹ *adfīgō*, "affix."
¹² *noctūrnus* (from *nox*), "nocturnal." ¹³ *sontēs*, "guilty per-
 sons." ¹⁴ *miserīcordia*, "pity," F. *miserīcorde*. ¹⁵ *saevitia*
 (from *saevus*), "cruelty."

XXI

Plebs Romana Christianos maximo odio persecuta est. Christiani in non minore odio Romam urbem et magistratus omnes habebant. quam sententiam in libro illo, qui *Apocalypsis Iohannis* vocatur, plerique expressam reperiunt, namque ubi verbo *Babylon* appellatur, re ipsa Romam indicari reperies.

QUALIS URBS ROMA CHRISTIANIS DOMITIANO
PRINCIPE VISA EST

Et venit unus de septem angelis, qui habebant septem fialas,¹ et locutus est mecum dicens: veni, ostendam tibi damnationem² meretricis³ magnae, quae sedet super aquas multas, cum qua inebriati⁴ sunt qui inhabitant⁵ terram. et abstulit me in desertum in spiritu. et vidi mulierem sedentem super bestiam⁶ plenam nominibus, habentem capita septem et cornua decem. et mulier erat circumdata purpura⁷ et aurata auro et lapide pretioso⁸ et margaritis,⁹ habens poculum¹⁰ aureum in manu sua, plenum abominationum: ¹¹ et in fronte eius nomen scriptum: *mysterium*¹² *Babylon*¹³ magna mater abominationum terrae. et vidi mulierem ebriam¹⁴ de sanguine sanctorum et de sanguine martyrum¹⁵ Iesu. et miratus sum cum vidissem illam admiratione¹⁶ magna. et dixit mihi angelus: quare miraris? ego tibi dicam sacramentum¹⁷ mulieris, et bestiae quae portat eam, quae habet capita septem, et cornua decem. bestia quam vidisti, fuit et non

est, et ascensura est de abyss¹⁸ et in interitum¹⁹ ibit : et mirabuntur inhabitantes terram, quorum non scripta sunt nomina in libro vitae a constitutione²⁰ mundi, videntes bestiam quia erat et non est. et hic est sensus qui habet sapientiam. septem capita septem montes sunt, super quos mulier sedet, et reges²¹ septem sunt, quinque ceciderunt, unus est, et alius nondum venit : et cum venerit, oportet illum breve tempus manere. et bestia quae erat et non est, et ipsa octava est : et de septem est, et in interitum vadet. et decem cornua quae vidisti, decem reges sunt, qui regnum nondum acceperunt, sed potestatem tanquam reges una hora accipiunt post bestiam. hi unum consilium habent, et virtutem et potestatem suam bestiae tradent. hi cum Agno pugnabunt, et Agnus vincet illos : quoniam Dominus dominorum est et Rex regum, et qui cum illo sunt, vocati electi et fideles. et dixit mihi : aquas quas vidisti ubi meretrix sedet, populi sunt, et gentes et linguae. et decem cornua quae vidisti, et bestiam : hi desolatam²² facient illam et nudam, et carnes eius manducabunt²³ et ipsam igni cremabunt.²⁴ Deus enim dedit in corda eorum ut faciant quod est illi placitum : ut dent regnum suum bestiae donec consummentur²⁵ verba Dei. et mulier quam vidisti est civitas magna, quae habet regnum super reges terrae.

There is a change in the feeling of the Church towards Rome. We have seen S. Paul appeal to Caesar for the justice which some of his countrymen denied him. In his letter to the Roman

Christians he assures them (xiii. 1) that "the powers that be are ordained of God." The persecution of Nero explains this alteration in the attitude of the Church to the Empire.

¹ *fiala*, "shallow cup" or "bowl," E. *vial*. ² *damnātiō*, "condemnation." ³ *meretrīx*, "wanton woman." ⁴ *inēbriō*, "make drunken." ⁵ *inhabitō*, "inhabit." ⁶ *bēstia*, "animal," E. *beast*. ⁷ *purpura*, subs., *purple*. ⁸ *pretiōsus*, "precious." ⁹ *margarīta*, "pearl," F. *marguérīte*. ¹⁰ *pōculum*, "cup." ¹¹ *abōminātiō*, "abomination." ¹² *mysterium*, "mystery." ¹³ *Babylōn* symbolises Rome. ¹⁴ *ēbrius*, "drunken." ¹⁵ *martyr* fr. Gr., "witness." ¹⁶ *admīrātiō*, "wonder." ¹⁷ *sacrāmentum*, here used to translate Gk. *mysterium*. ¹⁸ *abyssus*, from the Gr. *abyss*. ¹⁹ *interitus*, "destruction." ²⁰ *cōstitutīō*, "foundation." ²¹ *rēgēs*, for the emperors of Rome. ²² *dēsōlō*, "make desolate." ²³ *mandūcō*, "chew." ²⁴ *cremō*, "burn up." ²⁵ *cōsummō*, "accomplish."



THE ARCH
OF TITUS.

XXII

Nerone mortuo gens Flaviana in principatum successit : cuius principes primi, Vespasianus et Titus, Augusti exemplum secuti et senatum sibi in imperio adiunxere, et urbem mire auxerunt. quam tot incendiis vastatam Vespasianus primum quidem restituendam curavit, tum ultro processit miro amphitheatri opere suscepto. Tito filio eius arcum illum omnibus notum senatus ob tot beneficia gratus dicavit. de his rebus Suetonius fere sic narrat :

VESPASIANUS ET TITUS

Deformis ¹ urbs veteribus incendiis ac ruinis ² erat ; vacuas areas ³ occupare et aedificare ⁴ cuicumque Vespasianus permisit. ipse Capitolium restitutus operi manus primus admovit ⁵ ac suo collo quaedam extulit ; aerearum tabularum tria milia quae simul incensa sunt, restituenda suscepit, undique quaesitis exemplaribus : instrumentum ⁶ imperi pulcherrimum ac vetustissimum, quo continebantur paene ab urbe condita senatus consulta ⁷ plebi scita ⁸ de societate ⁹ et foedere cuicumque concessis. fecit amphitheatrum ¹⁰ urbe media, ut constituisset compererat Augustum.

Arcum in Sacra Via summa senatus populusque Romanus divo Tito dicaverunt. hodie supra arcum legere possumus :

SENATUS

POPULUSQUE ROMANUS

DIVO ¹¹ TITO DIVI VESPASIANI

F. VESPASIANO AUGUSTO

In lateribus arcus adhuc restant duae tabulae : ¹³ in altera videmus milites Romanos vasa sacra Hierosolymis capta ferre, in altera imperatorem cum Victoria in curru vehi, genium Populi Romani ante currum, deam Romam ad equorum capita procedere.

¹ *dēfōrmis*, "disfigured." ² *ruīna*, "ruin." ³ *ārea*, "building site." ⁴ *aedificāre*; the infin. after *permīsīt* is not classical. ⁵ *admoveō*, "move towards" (trans.). ⁶ *īnstrūmentum*, lit. "instrument," tr. "record." ⁷ *cōnsultum*, "decree." ⁸ *plēbī scītum*, "decree of the people." ⁹ *societās*, "alliance." ¹⁰ *amphitheātrum*, from the Greek "amphitheatre," i. e. the Coliseum. ¹¹ *dīvus*, "the late emperor." The sculpture on the panels is very fine. We look through the frames at real processions.

XXIII

Optimorum principum memoriam opera tria pulcherrima conservant : ara Pacis Augustae, arcus Titi, columna Traiani. hic videmus artifices Romanos in arte sua usque ad summum gradum progredi neciam Graecos tantum imitari.

TRAIANUS

Ut princeps ille fines imperi Romani bello contra Dacis gesto longissime protulit ita in columna ¹ illius artifices imaginem victoriae de Dacis partae pulcherrimam extruxerunt. effigies belli enim quasi spirae serpentis volvitur circa columnam, et nobis qui admiremur,² imperatoris res in Dacia gestas longo ordine exponit. columna centum triginta pedes alta est : duo milia quingenti homines in marmor iam erectum incisi sunt. neque quidquam tabulae deest. flumina, pontes, agmina, castra, oppida conspicimus unde melius quam ullis libris de vita Romanorum discimus. sed membra totius in unum semper contrahit principis figura. neque memoria neque laudes optimum imperatorem ita nobis monstrant ut artificum opera. Traianus ubique adest, nihil non statuit ; imperat et ipse facienda curat ; nullum laborem recusat ; hunc victoria parta venerantur omnes.

¹ *columna*, "columnn." ² Sculptures of Trajan's Column display in one continuous band the victorious progress of the emperor. He moves skyward round the column, beginning from the base until the scene closes at the top, under the pedestal which once supported his statue.

XXIV

Inter omnes principes Romanos ita eminet Hadrianus, ut neque vivum eum Romani recte aestimare potuerint, neque mortuum scriptores digno honore persequi. ipse ita omnes imperi partes pererravit, ut urbem ipsam nunquam aut amare aut desiderare desierit. itaque ea aedificia, quae condenda curavit, etiam nunc praetereuntibus miraculo sunt; urbis enim restitutae magnitudini et Panthei splendor et molis Hadriani et Aedis Veneris et Romae exaequati sunt.

HADRIANUS

Neciam fines imperi proferuntur; neque artifices ultra procedunt. potius ad antiqua exemplaria redeunt: ut principi varias artes docto placerent.

Ille Pantheum ¹ ita restituit ut totum ab imo rursus conderet. hoc aedificium, inter alia maxima templum Veneris et Romae ² et molem Hadriani primum tenet locum. Pantheum igitur Agrippae ademptum Hadriano auctori vero reddendum est. lateres enim quibus aedificatum est Hadriano principe sunt facti.

Templum Romae et Veneris Parilibus est condita. huius aedis cellae duae erant; altera quae ad Forum spectabat, Romae Aeternae; altera quae ad amphitheatrum, Veneris Felicis. curva forma quam videmus in Pantheo et in templi cellis, in mole Hadriani iterum apparet.

Princeps idem, cui ipsius sepulcrum curae esset, pontem Aelium eodem tempore faciendum curavit,

quo facilius molem adiret. ingenium illius magis varium quam quod fabri sequerentur : aedificiorum igitur decora minima pars. imagines quidem hominum, murorum colores iam perierunt. Pantheum tamen et moles Hadriani et pons Aelius (quibus hodie nomina sunt castello ³ et ponti Sancti Angeli ⁴) necnon reliqua Veneris et Romae aedes urbem hodiernam praecipue ornant.

¹ *Panthēum*; the dome is 140 ft. wide; the dome of S. Peter's is one yard less in width. ² sometimes called *templum Urbis*. ³ *castellum*, diminutive of *castrum*; F. *château*, Ital. *castel*. ⁴ The *castel Sant' Angelo* is so called from the archangel Michael who appeared above the mausoleum to pope Gregory I as he headed a penitential procession.

XXV

Illud in his temporibus maxime mirabere, optimum quemque principum Christianos acerrime persecutum esse. quod sic explicandum videtur; bonos illos principes re vera ab hac nova secta abhorruisse, ut quae mores maiorum deseruisset neque officia patriae debita exsequeretur; malos vero principes neque mores rei publicae neque leges flocci fecisse. itaque hominum pravitate magis quam benignitate factum est ut ecclesia longa quoque pace interdum frueretur.

DE CHRISTIANIS PERSEQUENDIS

Quo modo evenit ut inter sacra externa quae Romam confluerent, fidem Christianam magistratus solam fere persequerentur? primum quidem Christiani ad Iudaeorum gentem visi sunt pertinere, et eodem modo legibus proteguntur. sed Iudaei ipsi fide Christianorum reiecta, eos principi inimicos neque re vera a se ortos confirmabant. et ratio vitae eorum Romanis odio erat: quippe quibus novum rerum ordinem exspectantibus vix commune quidquam est cum civibus. Iesus enim: si quis, inquit, venit ad me et non odit patrem suum et matrem, et uxorem et filios, et patres et sorores, adhuc autem et animam suam non potest meus discipulus¹ esse. Filii saeculi² huius nubunt, et traduntur ad nuptias; illi vero qui digni habebuntur saeculo illo neque nubunt neque ducunt uxores; neque enim ultra mori poterunt: aequales enim angelis sunt, et filii sunt Dei. qui amat animam suam perdet eam: et qui odit animam suam in hoc mundo,³ in vitam aeternam

custodit eam. itaque Christiani, quasi generis humani odio, familia sua quisque relictæ, vitam civium etiam relinquunt. militiam et sacra, forum et amphitheatrum deserunt. domos suas conveniunt; ut cena ultima aliaque convivia sacra inter se repetantur. in nova gente nulla erant discrimina nisi virtutum. dixerit aliquis: nonne sunt apud vos alii pauperes alii divites; alii servi alii domini? nonne aliquid inter singulos interest? nihil; neque alia causa est cur nobis invicem fratrum nomen imponamus, nisi quia pares esse nos credimus. nam cum omnia humana non corpore sed spiritu ⁴ metiamur, tametsi corporum sit varia condicio, nobis tamen servi non sunt, quam ob rem in Christianorum sepulcris neciam legimus servi vile nomen, nisi nonnumquam servi Dei. inde intelligi potest cur populus Romanus omnia de Christianis mala suspicarentur. nova familia nova civitas scelera contra leges celare videntur. quod porro Christianis periculo summo erat, Caesaris numen venerari nolebant. sicut dea Roma urbem protegebat, ita numen principis cum imperi fortuna coniungitur. qui per genium Caesaris iurare recusant, maiestatis accusantur, quibus de causis qui novæ fidei haerent, numquam sine periculo vivere possunt. unus de illis, quis nos, inquit, separabit ⁵ a caritate ⁶ Christi? tribulatio,⁷ an angustia,⁸ an persecutio,⁹ an fames, an nuditas,¹⁰ an periculum, an gladius? sicut scriptum est:

quia propter te mortificamur: ¹¹

tota die aestimati sumus ut oves occisionis.¹²

sed in his omnibus superamus, propter eum qui dilexit nos. certus sum enim, quia ¹³ neque mors neque vita, neque angeli, neque principatus, ¹⁴ neque instantia, neque futura, neque fortitudines, neque altitudo, neque profundum, neque creatura ¹⁵ alia poterit nos separare a caritate Dei, quae est in Christo Iesu Domino nostro. ¹⁶ cuius modi in sententiis manebant ei qui de fide ante magistratus testificabantur.

Sed quamvis periculum magnum semper illis immineret, multi omnino effugerunt. volgus quidem ad suspicandum paratum deos propter Christianorum scelera iratos omnes homines illorum causa punire credebant. principes igitur plebem persequentem saepius retinebant. exempli gratia Traianus ad Plinium ¹⁷ de Christianis ad illum delatis scripsit: “consilium quem debuisti, mi Secunde, in executiendis causis eorum qui Christiani ad te delati fuerant secutus es. neque enim in universum aliquid, quod quasi certam formam habeat, constitui potest. quaerendi non sunt: si deferantur ¹⁸ et accusentur, puniendi sunt: ita tamen ut qui negaverit se Christianum esse idque re ipsa clarum fecerit, id est venerando deos nostros, quamvis eum in praeteritum homines suspicati sunt, veniam impetret. sine auctore vero propositi libelli ¹⁹ in nullo crimine locum habere debent. nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est.” pauci virtutis tantum amore magistratum ad Christianos persequendos incitare conabantur. Plinium si cum diligentia legimus, eos qui Christianos

deferrent, in negotiis versari fortasse aestimabimus. primum igitur novae illae sententiae raro urbem commovebant. usque ad saeculi alterius finem pauci quidem, quantum aestimare possumus, propter fidem occisi sunt.

Sed ecclesia ut maior, ita principibus periculo maiori. saeculo tertio enim imperium a barbaris foris oppugnatum, disiectum intus partibus variis. principes igitur optimi si eos rebus gestis iudicamus, ecclesiam acerrime sunt persecuti. nam Christiani se novae civitatis cives esse profitentur. inde quo plures fiebant, eo rem publicam magis divellere visi sunt. Decius ²¹ igitur anno post Christum CCL^{mo} edixit ²¹ ut omnes Christiana sacra publica facerent. ei qui recusarent, capitis damnati sunt. Romae inter alios Fabianus ²² episcopus ²³ hoc modo mortem obiit. multi autem terrore commoti ad fidem negandam lapsi sunt.

Valerianus, ²⁴ tertio anno, imperavit ut episcopi et presbyteri ²⁵ et diaconi ²⁶ statim animadvertantur, senatores vero et egregii viri et equites Romani dignitate amissa etiam bonis spolientur et si opibus ademptis in fide maneat, capite puniantur, matronae ademptis bonis in exilium mittantur. Xistum ²⁷ autem in coemeterio ²⁸ animadversum sciatis VIII Id. Aug. die et cum eo diaconi quattuor. sed et huic rei cottidie insistunt praefecti in urbe ut si qui sibi oblati fuerint animadvertantur et bona eorum in publicum ²⁹ referantur.

Post Valerianum Gallienus ³⁰ Christianis pacem

reddidit qua annos quadraginta usi sunt. Diocletianus ³¹ autem cum ultimus tum acerrimus hostis, Galerio ³² Caesare ³³ etiam, sacerdotibus Mithrae ³⁴ incitantibus, suasore, Christianos persequi iterum coepit. cum imperium Romanum multos annos divelleretur, pro fortuna partium Christiani plus minus patiebantur. sed neque morte neque crudelibus tormentis neque bonis ademptis martyres deos Romanos venerari coacti sunt.

Tandem Galerius ipse, longo fessus certamine, edixit ut Christianis Deum eorum liceret observare ³⁵ et conventicula ³⁶ componerent, ita ut ne quid contra leges agerent. unde, inquit, iuxta hanc indulgentiam debebunt Deum suum orare pro salute nostra et rei publicae ac sua ut res publica maneat incolumis et tuti vivere in sedibus suis possint.

¹ *discipulus*, "disciple." ² *saeculum*, "age," F. *siècle*.
³ *mundus*, "world," refers to the Roman world. ⁴ *spīritūs*, "spirit," i. e. the lofty temper which exhibited itself among many early Christians. ⁵ *sēparō*, "separate." ⁶ *cāritās*, "love," "charity."
⁷ *tribulātiō*, post-cl., "tribulation." ⁸ *angustia*, "narrow means." ⁹ *persecūtiō*, post. cl., "persecution."
¹⁰ *nūditās*, "nakedness." ¹¹ *mortificō*, "kill," E. *mortify*, post.-cl. ¹² *occīsiō*, "slaughter." ¹³ *quia*, "that," cf. XVIII (15). ¹⁴ *prīncipātus*, "empire." ¹⁵ *creātūra*, "thing created," post.-cl. ¹⁶ This passage is taken from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, viii. 35 : again note late words and constructions. *Angustia*, sing., is post. cl. ¹⁷ *Plīnius*, the younger; celebrated letter writer. ¹⁸ *dēferō* sc. *nōmen*, "inform against."
¹⁹ *libellus* (diminutive of *liber*), "written accusation." ²⁰ *Decius* ruled 249–251. ²¹ *ēdicō*, "proclaim." ²² *Fabiānus*, pope, 236–250. ²³ *episcopus*; E. *bishop*; i. e. of Rome. ²⁴ *Vale-*

riānus, ruled 253–260. ²⁵ *presbyter* ; E. *priest*. ²⁶ *diaconus* ; E. *deacon*. ²⁷ *Xistus*, pope, 257–258 ; *Sixtus* was the correct name, but it also occurs as *Xystus* and *Xistus*. ²⁸ *coemeterium* (from the Greek), “cemetery.” ²⁹ *pūblicum*, “public purse.” ³⁰ *Galliēnus*, ruled 253–268. ³¹ *Dioclētianus*, ruled 284–305. ³² *Galerius*, ruled 305–311. ³³ *Caesar* ; Diocletian divided the government among two *Augusti* and two *Caesarēs*. ³⁴ *Mithra*, Persian sun-god whose worship spread over the Roman empire, and rivalled Christianity. ³⁵ *observō*, “worship.” ³⁶ *conventiculum* “meeting-place,” E. *conventicle*.

XXVI

Roma Christiana prisca, tot annos celata, nunc tandem quasi urbs altera ex terra caput extulit. quae res sic evenit. Christiani prisci ad corpora suorum sepelienda saxo quodam haud nimis duro usi sunt; quod hodie sive aetate sive effodientium viribus diffinditur; inde viri docti mortuorum reliquias cottidie eruunt. ex his ediscere licet, quae fuerit vita, qui mores eorum qui sub principibus Romanis vivebant.

DE CATACUMBIS

Apud Romanos mortuorum corpora cremabantur et cineres in urnam collecti condebantur in locis ad sepulcra aptis. mortuos autem intra urbem sepelire ¹ lege vetitum est. quocirca mos erat extra urbem praeter vias coemeteria facere. divites sibi et suis hortos praebebant. inde evenit ut Christianorum sepulcra in eius modi locis saepe fierent.

Cum Christiani mortuos sepelirent, neque cremarent, saxo haud nimis duro quod circa Urbem sub agris iacet, ad ultimas mortuorum sedes utebantur. gradibus descendebant ad vias in saxo angustas, quarum ad utramque partem loci ad corpora accipienda sunt excisi. huc per saecula quattuor ei tantum feruntur qui in fide Christiana mortui sunt, divites, pauperes, liberi, servi. sed aliis non concessum est. "licet convivere ² cum gentibus, commori ³ non licet."

Haec itinera aliquando ita patent ut sacellum ad res divinas aptum faciant. huc fideles ad sacra

anniversaria conveniebant, sed erramus magno opere qui existimemus eos sacra plurima in coemeteriis fecisse. in domos enim veniebant necnon ut cum Galerio loquamur in conventicula. quo nisi princeps eos persequitur, diebus certis convenire solent.⁴

Cum suorum corporibus omnia quae ad vitam pertinebant, ornamenta et utilia condebant. neque artificum Romanorum opera propter deorum heroumve figuras omnino reiciebant. muros quidem sacellorum inde ab initio tabulis ornandos curabant. saeculi alterius medio artifices ad artem veram et Christianam et antiquam pervenerunt. ecclesia prisca igitur artibus haud omnino erat inimica.

Sed quae in sepulcris scripta sunt, nomina et versus intellegere nostra maxime interest. primo nomina tantum mortuorum invenimus. quare haec Graece scribuntur? rem considerare operae pretium erit. Cicero, "Graeca leguntur," inquit, "in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus exiguis sane continentur." quocirca in urbe ipsa homines saepe Graece conloquebantur. epistola Ciceronis nobis tradita est qua C. Caesari commendavit aliquem, qui rerum Caesaris studio incensus, eas litteris Graecis mandare cupiebat.

Sed Romani paene omnes Graecam linguam docti sunt: liberti et servi natu Graeci plurimi erant. inde epistolae Pauli, quo a pluribus legantur, Graece scribuntur. ecclesia Romana igitur, Graece loquendo morem civium sequitur. quod testificantur multae voces quibus adhuc utitur ecclesia: ecclesia, episcopus,

presbyter, diaconus, martyr, alia novis formis in linguas alias transierunt.

Quoniam igitur ecclesia antiqua lingua utebatur Graeca, inscriptiones sepulcrorum Romanorum quidem litteris Graecis saepe fiebant. “Flavius Sabinus et Titiana fratres,” in coemeterio Domitillae,⁵ “Acilius Rufinus” in Priscillae coemeterio⁶ hoc modo commemorati sunt. haec nomina quidem nos docent Christianos inter familias Flaviorum et Aciliorum fuisse. sed de Flavio Sabino et Acilio Glabrione consule legimus apud scriptores de rebus gestis. de his autem tacent qui de ecclesia scripserunt. cuius rei haec est ratio. qui in primo et secundo saeculis perierunt⁷ illorum Decio Valeriano Diocletiano principibus Christiani paene sunt obliti. ceterum martyres qui saeculo tertio passi sunt in ecclesiae pace Constantino principe, quasi adhuc vivi, in hominum oculis animoque versati sunt. quos inter Laurentius nobis erit exemplo.

Valeriano principe Sixtus⁸ episcopus cum martyribus Felicissimo et Agapito die octavo Idus Augustas passus est. paucos post dies Laurentius diaconus episcopum secutus, martyris coronam accepit et ad viam Tiburtinam⁹ est sepultus. sepulcro quidem martyris apud Christianos nomen fuit memoriae.¹⁰ supra memoriam Laurentii Constantinus aedificavit basilicam,¹¹ sicut etiam Petri¹² basilicam ad viam Cornelianam et Pauli ad viam Ostiensem. “memoriae martyrum templis deorum succedunt.”¹³

Sicut ad martyrum memorias ita ad basilicas

Christiani diebus anniversariis Romae conveniebant, ut rem divinam facerent. quoniam sacellum martyris saepe angustius erat quam ut caperet multitudinem fidelium, sese recipiebant ad vicinam basilicam. Prudentius ¹⁴ ille, poeta Christianus, nobis exponit quomodo Hippolyti ¹⁵ martyris reliquiae collectae haud procul a Laurentii basilica sepultae sint. cuius martyris festo die :

Urbs augusta suos vomit ¹⁶ effunditque Quirites . . .
vix capiunt patuli ¹⁷ populorum gaudia campi

haeret et in magnis densa cohors spatiiis.

angustum tantis illud specus ¹⁸ esse catervis ¹⁹

haud dubium est, ampla fauce licet pateat
stat sed iuxta aliud, quod tanta frequentia tem-
plum ²⁰

tunc adeat . . .

parietibus celsum sublimibus, atque superba
maiestate potens muneribusque opulens.

ordo columnarum geminus laquearia ²¹ tecti
sustinet, auratis ²² suppositus trabibus.

Primum igitur templa Christiana martyribus qui ibi sepulti sunt dicabantur. nonnulla autem in urbe aedificata eorum nominibus qui se condiderunt, vocata sunt. quod fieri necesse erat cum intra urbem sepelire non liceret. inde templa intra urbem posita, quae corpora martyrum non continerent, aliis nominibus vel Pudentis ²³ vel Damasi appellati sunt. peregrini autem qui in martyris memoria domi orare non possunt, illi, ad martyrum limina itinere facto,

reliquias eorum acceptas domum rettulerunt. Hiberniae quidam nulli erant martyres; in Britannia Diocletiano principe tres tantum passi sunt: sanctus Albanus ²⁴ Verolamiensis, Aaron et Iulius. igitur reliquiae aliorum sanctorum ad has insulas ferebantur. Gregorius in Angliam ad Augustinum misit apostolorum ac martyrum reliquias: Hiberni etiam venerati sunt summorum martyrum reliquias Petri et Pauli, Stefani, Laurentii et caeterorum. ubique ecclesiae antiquae Petro vel Paulo vel ambobus dicabantur. unde licet credere in his ecclesiis condendis reliquias ex basilicis Romanis adlatas. quomodo Roma iterum caput orbis terrarum, eos qui sanctorum reliquias visere cuperent, undique excipiebat.

¹ *sepeliō*, "bury." ² *convivō*, "live with": post-cl.
³ *commorior*, "die with." ⁴ Where there was not room enough in a private house for religious assemblies, the owner sometimes built a church on his own land. ⁵ *coemētērium Domitillae*, south of Rome near the *Via Ardeatina*. *Flāvius Sabīnus* by his name shows relationship to the family of Vespasian. ⁶ *coemētērium Priscillae*, north-east of Rome near the *Via Salāria*. Acilius Glabrio, cons. A.D. 91, and many members of his family were buried here. ⁷ The early martyrs were not so numerous as those who suffered under the emperors of the third century. ⁸ *Sixtus* appears as Xistus, perhaps the Greek form of the name, in XXV (²⁷). He died A.D. 258. ⁹ *Via Tiburtīna*, east of Rome. ¹⁰ *memoria*, (tr. of Greek word), "monument," "church." ¹¹ *basilica*, a building usually consisting of a long central hall with colonnades on either side. ¹² The *memoriae* of SS. Peter and Paul were over the sites of their martyrdoms. S. Peter's is west of Rome across the Tiber; S. Paul's, like S. Peter's, is outside the walls, and is two miles south of Rome. S. Paul's was traditionally under the protection of the English Kings. ¹³ A remark of S. Augustine.

¹⁴ *Prudentius*, born A.D. 348, a Spaniard. ¹⁵ *Hippolytus*, a Christian writer banished to Sardinia about A.D. 230. ¹⁶ *vomō*, "spew." (This unpleasing figure of speech is found in *Lucr.*, and imitated by *Verg.*) ¹⁷ *patulus*, "spreading," from *pateō*. ¹⁸ *specus*, "cave." ¹⁹ *caterva*, "crowd." ²⁰ *i. e.* church of S. Laurentius. ²¹ *laquear*, "panel of ceiling." ²² "supporting" (lit. "placed under") "gilded beams." ²³ cf. *titulus* = "parish church," *intrā mūrōs*. ²⁴ S. Alban's Cathedral is probably built over the *memoria sancti Albānī*.

XXVII

Quod Camillus, Horatius, Livius timebant, id Constantino Magno principe evenit. sedes imperi Byzantium, quam urbem princeps suo nomine Constantinopolim appellavit, Roma est mota. sed urbs Roma ecclesiarum principatum retinuit.

ROMA NOVA

Constantinus cum ad Bospori ¹ ripas suo nomine ² urbem conderet, quod ante se et Iulius et Augustus in mente habuerant, re perfecit. Iulium enim varia fama erat Ilium imperi sedem transferre velle necnon Augustum Iuno ne id faceret Horati ³ carmine admonuit :

Sed bellicosus ⁴ fata Quiritibus
 hac lege dico, ne nimium pii
 rebusque fidentes avitae ⁵
 tecta velint reparare Troiae.
 Troiae renascens ⁶ alite ⁷ lugubri ⁸
 fortuna tristi clade iterabitur ⁹
 ducente victrices catervas
 coniuge me Iovis et sorore.

Constantinus prope Danubium flumen natus, a puero militiam didicit, et Galerio contra Persas duce gloriam adeptus est magnam. Galerium sibi invidentem tandem effugit et Portum Itium ¹⁰ ad patrem pervenit. post patrem mortuum a legionibus imperatoris nomen Eboraci ¹¹ accepit. deinde cum multos

annos bello et pace tranquillus vel acer ageret, ab imperi finibus raro discessit ut Romam viseret. ceterum ad senatum populumque Romanum aliquando epistolas dabat, quibus sollicite parebant.

Constantino autem rebus prospere gestis sed iam seniori Roma minus apta visa est quae imperi validi et ingentis caput esset. cum sedem novam deligeret, eam maluit quae inter Orientem et Occidentem media esset; unde et barbaros Scythas et regem¹² Persarum posset repellere. Nicomediam¹³ quidem Diocletianus his de causis iam ante ornaverat. sed eum qui persecutus esset Christianos, iure oderat is qui eos protegebat. neque urbis suo nomine condendae gloriam contempsit. urbs Byzantium¹⁴ igitur ipsa se commendavit Constantino et in rebus publicis et in artibus belli versato. hoc oppidum et contra hostes natura optime munitum, et mercatoribus undique apertum erat.

Roma autem vetus a principibus relictā. Occidentem ad se traxit, et imperium in hominum mentes sacris suis paene ubique exercebat.

¹ *Bosporus*, "Bosphorus." ² Constantinople. ³ *Horātius*, 65–8 B.C. The quotation is from an Ode. ⁴ *bellicōsus*, "warlike." ⁵ *avītus*, "ancestral," from *avus*. ⁶ *renāscor*, "am born again," E. *renascence*. ⁷ *āles*, lit. "winged," then "bird," then "omen." ⁸ *lūgubris*, "mournful." ⁹ *iterō*, "repeat," E. *iteration*. ¹⁰ *Portus Itius*, "Boulogne." ¹¹ *Eborācum*, "York." ¹² *rēx Persārūm*, Sapor II. ¹³ *Nicomēdiā*, a city in Bithynia. ¹⁴ *Byzantium*, founded by Megara (a little Greek town near Athens), 660 B.C.

XXVIII

Constantius princeps anno post Christum CCCLVII^{mo} Romam visit. ut hospes hodie, ita id temporis ille, quocumque se vertebat, miraculis commotus est. memoria enim temporum antiquorum coniuncta est pulchrae aedificiorum formae, de quo sic narrat Ammianus :

CONSTANTIUS ROMAM VISIT

Cum urbi propinquaret, ¹ senatus officia, nobilisque patriciae ² stirpis ³ effigies ore sereno ⁴ contemplans, non ut Cineas ⁵ ille Pyrrhi ⁶ legatus in unum coactam multitudinem regum, sed asylum ⁷ mundi totius adesse existimabat. unde cum se vertisset ad plebem, mirabatur qua celeritate omne quod ubique est hominum genus confluxisset Romam. Urbem ingressus imperi virtutumque omnium larem, ⁸ cum venisset ad Rostra ⁹ praeclarissimum priscae potentiae forum, obstupuit : ¹⁰ perque omne latus quo se oculi contulissent miraculis commotus, patres in curia adlocutus, populumque e rostris, in palatium ¹¹ exceptus favore omnium, laetitia fruebatur optata ; et saepe cum equestres ederet ludos, plebis vocibus delectabatur nec superbae neque a libertate amotae, modum ipse quoque debitum servans. non enim, ut per civitates alias, ad arbitrium suum certamina finiri patiebatur : sed ut mos est, variis casibus permittebat. deinde intra septem montes posita urbis membra oculis lustrans, quidquid viderat primum, id eminere ¹² inter alia cuncta sperabat :

Iovis Tarpei delubra, quantum terrenis ¹³ divina praestant: thermae ¹⁴ in modum provinciarum aedificatae: amphitheatri molem lapide Tiburtino ¹⁵ factam, ad cuius tectum vix oculi hominum conscendunt: Pantheum velut regionem rotundam pulchra altitudine arcu uno sublatam; elatosque vertices priorum principum effigiem portantes, et Urbis templum, ¹⁶ forumque Pacis ¹⁷ et Pompeii theatrum ¹⁸ et odeum ¹⁹ et stadium aliaque inter haec decora urbis aeternae.

Verum cum ad Traiani forum ²⁰ venisset, singulare sub omni caelo aedificium, ut putamus, etiam numinibus consentientibus mirum, obstupuit, per ingentes partes circumferens mentem, neque quas verbis exponamus neque rursus mortales imitemur. omni itaque spe huiusmodi quidquam conandi depulsa Traiani equum solum in atrii medio qui ipsum principem vehit, imitari se velle dicebat, et posse. cui prope adstans Hormisda ²¹ Persa quidam respondit: ante, inquit, *Imperator, stabulum* ²² *tale condi iubeto, si volueris: equus quem facere statuis, ita late succedat, ut iste quem videmus.* is ipse interrogatus, quid de Roma sentiret, *id tantum sibi placuisse*, aiebat, *quod didicisset ibi quoque homines mori.*

¹ *propinquō*, "approach"; the date is April 28, A.D. 357.
² *patricius*, "noble," E. *patrician*. ³ *stirps*, "stock," "race."
⁴ *serēnus*, "calm," "cheerful." ⁵ *Cineas* when ambassador to Rome 280 B.C. reported to Pyrrhus that the senate was an assembly of kings.
⁶ *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus. ⁷ *asylum*, (from the Greek) "refuge." ⁸ *lār*, "home." ⁹ *Rostra*,

lit. "beaks of ships" (captured from the Antians); tr. "public platform" (which they adorned). ¹⁰ *obstupescō* "am amazed."
¹¹ *palātium*, "palace." ¹² *ēmineō*, "stand out." ¹³ *terrē-*
nus, "earthly." ¹⁴ *thermae*, "hot baths." ¹⁵ *Tiburti-*
nus, "travertine," a yellowish-white limestone, found near Tibur,
 now Tivoli. ¹⁶ Temple of Venus and Rome. ¹⁷ forum of
 Vespasian. ¹⁸ *Pompeiī theātrum*; no trace remains. ¹⁹ *ōdēum*,
 built by Domitian. ²⁰ *Traiānī forum*, included the court of
 the great column. ²¹ *Hormisda*, a fugitive Persian prince.
²² *stabulum*, "stable."

XXIX

Constantius ut ipse urbis gloriae adderet, obeliscum in Circo Maximo erigere statuit. Ammianum Marcellinum harum rerum scriptorem haec res commovit ut de obeliscis Romae erectis dissereret omnibus. iis quoque qui hodie Romam visunt, obelisci praecipue sunt miraculo.

DE OBELISCO CONSTANTI

Multis igitur cum admiratione visis magna imperator de fama querebatur ut invalida vel maligna, quod augens omnia semper in maius, erga haec exponenda quae Romae sunt, minus potest. consideransque diu quid ageret, urbis addere statuit decori, ut in Maximo Circo ¹ erigeret obeliscum, ² cuius originem formamque monstrabo.

Urbem priscis saeculis conditam et portis centum praeclaram Aegyptii Thebas ³ appellaverunt. hanc inter initia pandentis se late Carthaginis subito duces oppressere Poenorum. posteaque reparatam Persarum rex ille Cambyzes, ⁴ quoad vixerat alieni cupidus et immanis, Aegypto perrupta adgressus est, ut opes inde raperet invidendas, ne divinis quidem rebus parcens. longe autem postea Cornelius Gallus ⁵ Octaviano ⁶ res tenente Romanas, Aegypti procurator, ⁷ exhausit civitatem plurimis raptis : reversusque cum furtorum arcesseretur et populatae provinciae stricto ⁸ incubuit ferro. is est, si recte existimo, Gallus poeta quem flens quodam modo in postrema Bucolicorum ⁹ parte Vergilius carmine leni commemorat.

In hac urbe, inter alias moles formas Aegyptiorum numinum imitantes, obeliscos vidimus plures: quos antiqui reges bello domitis¹⁰ gentibus, aut rebus prosperis elati, montibus vel apud extremos orbis incolas exploratis¹¹ excisos¹² erectosque dis superis in religione dicarunt. formarum autem plurimas notas quas obelisco undique videmus incisas¹³ priscae sapientiae vetus statuit auctoritas. non enim, ut nunc litterarum numerus certus et facilis exponit quidquid humana mens concipere potest, ita prisci quoque scribebant Aegyptii: sed singulae litterae singulis nominibus serviebant et verbis.

Octavianus Augustus cum obeliscos duos ab Helio-politana¹⁴ civitate transtulisset Aegyptia, quorum unus in Circo Maximo¹⁵ alter in Campo locatus est Martio,¹⁶ hunc intactum¹⁷ ideo praeterivit, quod deo Soli¹⁸ munere singulari dicatus, positusque intra ingentis templi delubra quae contingi non poterant, tamquam vertex omnium eminebat. verum Constantius id parvi ducens, avulsam¹⁹ hanc molem sedibus suis nihilque committere in religionem recte existimans, si ablatum uno templo miraculum Romae sacraret, id est in templo mundi totius, iacere diu passus est, dum itineri pararentur utilia. quo ad-vecto per Nilum, Alexandriamque adlato, navis magnitudinis adhuc ignotae aedificata est, sub trecentis remigibus agitanda.

Quibus ita provisus, digressoque vita principe memorato, nihil ultra effectum est. tandem sero impositus navi per maria fluviumque Tiberim defertur

in vicum Alexandri ²⁰ tertio lapide ab urbe seiunctum : unde tractus lenius per Ostiensem ²¹ portam Circo inlatus est Maximo. solum post haec restabat ut erigeretur; quod vix aut ne vix quidem sperabatur fieri posse. tandem circo in medio fabrorum arte locatus est. secutaeque aetates alios transtulerunt quorum unus ²² in Vaticano, alter ²³ in hortis Sallusti, duo ²⁴ in Augusti monumento ²⁵ erecti sunt.

¹ *Circus Maximus*, in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine. ² *obeliscus* (from the Greek), "obelisk": this now stands in the Piazza of the Lateran. ³ not to be confused with the Greek city of the same name. ⁴ *Cambyses*, reigned 529-522. B.C. ⁵ belonged to a plebeian family of the *gēns Cornēlia*. ⁶ *Augustus* was called *Octāviānus*, the name refers to the *gēns Octāvia* to which he originally belonged. He was, to begin with, *C. Octavius*; when he was adopted in his uncle Julius Caesar's will, he was called *C. Iūlius Caesar Octaviānus*, 44 B.C. In 27 B.C. the senate and people gave him the name *Augustus*. ⁷ *prōcūrātor*, more correctly *praefectus*. ⁸ *stringō*, "draw" (a sword). ⁹ *Būcolica*, Vergil's early pastoral poems. ¹⁰ *domō*, "subdue." ¹¹ *explōrō*, "explore." ¹² *excīdō*, "cut out." ¹³ *incīdō*, "cut into." ¹⁴ *Hēliopolitānus*, "of Heliopolis," about 5 m. north-east of Cairo. ¹⁵ now in the Piazza del Popolo. ¹⁶ now in front of Chamber of Deputies in Rome. ¹⁷ *intāctus*, "untouched." ¹⁸ *Hēliopolis* means "city of the sun." ¹⁹ *āvellō*, "snatch away." ²⁰ *Vīcus Alexandrī*; remains of ancient buildings have been found here. ²¹ *porta Ōstiēnsis*, now the *Porta San Paolo*. Shelley and Keats are buried near, in the Protestant cemetery. ²² now in front of S. Peter's. ²³ now in front of the Trinità de' Monti. ²⁴ one is now in front of S. Maria Maggiore, the other in the Piazza del Quirinale, between the colossal "Horse Tamers." ²⁵ the mausoleum of Augustus was erected between the Tiber and the Via Flaminia, north of the Campus Martius.

XXX

Olim dictum est in septem collibus, sicut imperi Romani simulacrum, nunc ecclesiam Romanam dominari. illam quidem hi summo amore, illi non sine odio quodam et metu respiciunt; illud tantum inter omnes constat, nos hereditatem quandam ut a Roma antiqua sic ab ecclesia Romana accepisse. immo inter omnes quae Romae sunt basilicae, praestat et magnitudine et dignitate ecclesia quae dicitur Sancti Pauli extra muros; illa vero multos per annos in praesidio erat regum Britanniae.

PAX ECCLESIAE

Vergilius, versibus duobus, naturam imperi Romani et Romanae ecclesiae ingenium vere exposuit.

Hae tibi erunt artes pacisque imponere morem,
parcere subjectis ¹ et debellare ² superbos.

sed ad consilium huius libri non pertinet rationes universas quaerere; eas tantum petimus quae urbis Romae imaginem faciant clariorem. quo modo principes imperi et ecclesiae episcopi proposita peragere incipiunt? primo res sibi propositas in ordinem reducere conantur. sicut totum terrarum orbem, eodem modo urbem Romam in partes dividunt, quo facilius regatur. Augustus urbem in regiones vicosque divisit instituitque ut illas annui ³ magistratus sortito tuerentur, hos magistri e plebe cuiusque vici lecti. qui ordo maxime adiuvit vitam civium communem. ordo urbis alius quidem sed certus inter Christianos est constitutus. primum basilicae magnae sunt numero

septem; quas operae pretium erit percurrere. quod dum facimus, homines resque gestae cum ecclesiarum nominibus se coniungent. Basilica sancti Johannis in Laterano ⁴ omnium, ut dicitur, urbis et orbis ecclesiarum mater et caput (primum Basilica Sancti Salvatoris) in domo sua a Constantino condita, Silvestri episcopo Romano est data. deinde Basilicam Sessorianam (nunc Sanctae Crucis in Hierosolymis), Helena mater Constantini propter veram crucem inventam aedificavisse dicitur. Basilica Liberiana ab episcopo Liberio condita inter ecclesias Romanas locum obtinet tertium. quae postea prima inter omnes ecclesias Sanctae Mariae ⁵ est dicata. extra urbis muros sunt basilicae Sancti Petri in Vaticano, Sancti Pauli, Sancti Laurentii, quae a Constantino conditae esse dicuntur. Sancti Sebastiani ⁶ extra urbem basilica *ad catacumbas* ⁷ appellatur quia prope coemeteria stat.

Ecclesiis autem, quae intra muros erant, nomina primo data sunt eorum qui condiderunt, vel qui aedificia ubi conditae sunt, possesserunt. quocirca voce tituli ⁸ utebantur ad ecclesiam quamque demonstrandam. Titulus Pudentis itaque vel Titulus Priscae eidem sunt quae ecclesiae S. Pudentianae et S. Priscae quomodo nomina sanctorum confunduntur cum nominibus titulorum. Nam corporibus martyrum extra urbem depositis, ecclesiae tantum, quae extra urbem erant, sanctis in ecclesia sepultis primum sunt dicatae. inde mos evenit omnium ecclesiarum alicui sancto viro dicandarum.

Titulorum Romanorum numerus erat viginti septem, intra urbem ubique distributorum.

Praeterea urbs in septem regiones divisa est, quibus singulis praeest diaconus. eos oportebat et peregrinis urbem visentibus hospitium praebere, et fidelium dona pauperibus distribuere.

Eum ordinem, qui inter ecclesias Romanas constitutus est, aliae imitatae sunt Occidentis ecclesiae usque ad id tempus, quo valentissimae quaedam gentes se ab ecclesia Romana disiunxerunt. hae erant praecipue Germani, Angli, Europae septentrionalis gentes: eae videlicet quae ne Romano quidem imperio umquam parere didicerunt. sed utut haec sunt, tu, qui ius suum cuique tribuere cupis, ne permiseris ex animo excidere quanta Roma Christiana enisa sit ad artes humanas per totum Occidentem proferendas.

¹ *subiciō*, "make subject." ² *dēbellō*, "war down."
³ *annuus*, "annual." ⁴ *Laterānus*, so called from the family of the *Laterānī* who previously owned the site. ⁵ now S. Maria Maggiore. ⁶ on the Appian Way near the *coemētērium Domitillae*. ⁷ *catacumbas*, probably derived from two Greek words, *kata* + *kumbās*, "at the boats," the name of a district or inn. ⁸ "the name *titulus*"; since certain districts of the city were assigned to each church, the name *titulus* came to mean "parish church."

XXXI

Tenesne adhuc in memoria, quo duce hunc librum inceperimus? tum quidem nos Propertius poeta quasi hospites suos in urbem induxit. nunc vero Rutilium Namatianum, poetam multo senioris saeculi, exquiramus, ut illo comite urbi *Vale!* dicamus. is erat Rutilius qui deos antiquos adhuc coleret; itaque Romam quoque quasi deam veneratur urbem relicturus.

VALE, ROMA !

Crebra relinquendis infigimus ¹ oscula portis;
inviti superant limina sacra pedes.
oramus veniam lacrimis et laude litamus,²
in quantum fletus currere verba sinit.
exaudi,³ regina tui pulcherrima mundi
inter sidereos Roma recepta polos.⁴
exaudi genetrix hominum genetrixque deorum :
non procul a caelo per tua templa sumus.
te canimus semperque, sinent dum fata, canemus;
sospes ⁵ nemo potest immemor esse tui.
obruerint citius scelerata ⁶ oblivia solem,
quam tuus ex nostro corde recedat honos.
nam solis radiis ⁷ aequalia munera tendis,
qua circumfusus ⁸ fluctuat ⁹ Oceanus.
volvitur ipse tibi, qui continuet omnia, Phoebus,
eque tuis ortos in tua condit equos.
te non flammigeris ¹⁰ Libye ¹¹ tardavit ¹² arenis,
non armata suo reppulit Ursa ¹³ gelu ; ¹⁴
quantum vitales ¹⁵ natura tetendit in axes ¹⁶
tantum virtuti pervia ¹⁷ terra tuae.

fecisti patriam diversis ¹⁸ gentibus unam :
 profuit invitis te dominante capi.
 dumque offers victis proprii consortia ¹⁹ iuris
 urbem fecisti, quod prius orbis erat.
 auctores generis Venerem Martemque fatemur,
 Aeneadum ²⁰ matrem Romulidumque ²¹ patrem.
 mitigat ²² armatas victrix clementia ²³ vires
 convenit in mores numen utrumque tuos.

¹ *īnfīgo*, "press upon." ² *litō*, "appease." ³ *exaudiō*,
 "listen to" (prayers). ⁴ *polus*, lit. "pole"; tr. "heavens."
⁵ *sōspes*, "safe." ⁶ *scelerātus* "accursed," F. *scélérat*.
⁷ *radius*, "ray." ⁸ *circumfundō*, "pour around." ⁹ *flūctuō*,
 "surge," E. *fluctuate*. ¹⁰ *flammiger*, "bearing flames,"
 from *flamma* and *gerō*. ¹¹ *Libyē*, "Libya," "Africa."
¹² *tardō*, "delay." ¹³ *ursa*, "bear." ¹⁴ *gelū*, "ice."
¹⁵ *vītālis*, "of life," "vital." ¹⁶ *axis*, "pole." ¹⁷ *pervius*,
 "that may be passed through." ¹⁸ *dīversus*, part, "opposed."
¹⁹ *cōnsortium*, "share." ²⁰ *Aeneadēs*, "descendant of
 Aeneas." ²¹ *Rōmulidae*, descendants of Romulus, the son of
 Mars. ²² *mītigō*, "soften." ²³ *clēmēntia*, "mercy," E.
clemency.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

abl. ablative
acc. accusative
adj. adjective
adv. adverb
comp. comparative
conj. conjunction
dat. dative
f. feminine
fut. future
gen. genitive
impers. impersonal

indecl. indeclinable
intrans. intransitive
m. masculine
n. neuter
neut. neuter
nom. nominative
num. numeral
part. participle
perf. perfect
pers. personal
pf. perfect

pl. plural
plur. plural
prep. preposition
prop. proper
s. singular
sing. singular
sup. supine
superl. superlative
trans. transitive
vb. verb.
voc. vocative

NOTES

The numerals 1, 2, etc., denote the declension of nouns, the class of adjectives, and the conjugation of verbs respectively; but nouns and verbs with *-i* stems are marked as "*-i* nouns" and "*-i* verbs."

Where a supine form is not given for a particular verb, the supine stem is not in general use. But for compound verbs which have perfect and supine like the verbs from which they are derived, neither form is given.

Prepositions take the accusative case, unless otherwise stated.

ā, ah!

ā (before consonants only), **ab**,
 with *abl.*, *from*; with passives,
by

abdō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *put away*

abdūcō, 3, *lead away*

abeō, abīs, abīre, *go away*

abiciō, -iēcī, -iectum, -i *vb.*,
throw away

abrupō, -rūpī, -ruptum, 3,
break off

absēns, 2, *absent*. *Abl.* *absente*

absistō, -stitī, 3, *withdraw, desist*

absolvō, -solvi, -solūtus, 3, *ac-*
quit; *absolvitur fūrti*, *is ac-*
quitted of theft

absum, abes, abesse, *am absent*

āc, and

accēdō, -cessī, -cessum, 3, *ap-*
proach; *ad hostēs accēdit*, *ap-*
proaches the enemy; *impers.*; *hūc accēdit ut virtūs beātōs*
faciat, *another point is that*
virtue makes men happy

accendō, -cendī, -cēsum, 3, *set*
on fire

accidō, -cidī, 3, *happen*; *impers.*;
accidit ut abessem, *it happened*
that I was absent

accipiō, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i *vb.*,
receive

accumbō, -cubui, -cubitum, 3,
sit down; *mēnsae accumbit*,
sits down to table

accurrō, -curri or -cucurri, -cursum, 3, *run up*; ad cōsulem accurrit, *runs up to the consul*

accūsō, 1, *accuse*; tē accūsāt fūrti, *accuses you of theft*

ācer, ācris, 2, *warlike, energetic*

acerbus, 1, *bitter*

aciēs, f. 5, *edge, front* (of an army)

acuō, acuī, acūtum, 3, *sharpen*

acus, f. 4, *needle*

ad, *to, near*

addō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *add*

addūcō, 3, *lead up*

adeō, adis, adīre, *approach*; ducem adit, *approaches the general*

adeō, *so much*

adfātur, adfātus, *addresses*

adferō, adfers, adferre, attulī, adlātum, *bring up*

adficiō, -feci, -fectum, -i vb., *cover with*; illud mē irā adfecit, *that gave me a feeling of anger*

adfirmō, 1, *state plainly*

adgredior, -gressus, -i vb., *attack*

adhibeō, -hibuī, -hibitum, 2, *employ*; tē mēnsae adhibet, *summons you to his table*

adhūc, *till now*

adiciō, -iēcī, -iectum, -i vb., *add*

adigō, -ēgī, -āctum, 3, *drive up, compel*

adimō, -ēmī, -ēemptum, 3, *take away*; mihi gladium adēmit, *took my sword from me*

adipīscor, adeptus, 3, *obtain*

aditus, m. 4, *approach, access*

adiungō, 3, *add*

adiuvō, -iūvī, -iūtum, 1, *help*

adloquor, -locūtus, 3, *address*

admīror, 1, *wonder at*

admittō, 3, *let in*

admodum, *very much*

admoneō, 2, *remind*; admonet mē bellī, *reminds me of the war*

adorior, adortus, 4, *attack*

adōrō, 1, *worship*

adpellō, -puli, -pulsum, 3, *drive towards*

adportō, 1, *carry up*

adsistō, -stiti, 3, *be present*; ad-sistit rēgīnae, *stands by the queen's side*

adspiciō, -spexī, -spectum, 3, *see*

adstō, -stiti, 1, *stand by*; mors ei adstitit, *death stood at his side*

adsum, ades, adesse, *am present*; senātuī aderat, *was present at the senate*

adtollō, no pf. or sup., 3, *lift up*

adulēscēns, m. f. 3, *youth, maid*

adveniō, 4, *arrive*

adversus, adj. 1, *opposite*

advertō, -verti, -versum, 3, *turn towards*; adverte ad mē oculōs, *turn your eyes towards me*

advolō, 1, *rush up*

aedēs, f. pl., -i noun, *house*

aeger, aegra, 1, *sick*

Aeneadēs, Aeneadēn, *follower of Aeneas*

Aenēās, Aenēān, *Aeneas*

aequālis, 2, *equal*

aequus, 1, *fair, kind*

āēr, m. s., āera, *air*

aes, aeris, n. 3, *bronze*

aestās, aestātis, f. 3, *summer*

aestimō, 1, *value*; magni tē aestimō, *I value you highly*

aestus, m. 4, *tide, heat*

aetās, aetātis, f. 3, *age*

aeternus, 1, *eternal*

aethēr, m. s., aethera, *sky*

Āfricus, 1, *African*

ager, agrī, m. 2, *field*

agger, aggeris, m. 3, *mound*
agitō, 1, *stir*
agmen, agminis, n. 3, *company*
agnōscō, -nōvī, -nitum, 3, *recognise*
agnus, m. 2, *lamb*
agō, ēgī, āctum, 3, *do, drive*
agrestis, 2, *of the country*
agricola, m. 1, *husbandman*
aiō, ais, *say, say yes*
āla, f. 1, *wing*
alacer, alacris, 2, *eager*
Alba, f. 1, *Alba* (a town)
albus, 1, *white*
alibi, *elsewhere*
alicunde, *from elsewhere*
aliēnus, 1, *belonging to another*
aliquandō, *at last*
aliquantum, *largely*
aliquis, aliquae or aliqua, *aliquis*, *aliqui*, *some one*
aliquot, indecl., *many*
aliter, *otherwise*
alius, aliud, alius, aliī, *other*
almus, 1, *kindly*
alō, aluī, 3, *rear*
Alpēs, f. pl., -i noun, *Alps*
alter, altera, alterius, alterī, *other* (of two), *second*
altitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *height*
altus, 1, *high*
ambō, *both*
āmēns, āmentis, 2, *distracted*
amicitia, f. 1, *friendship*
amicus, m. 2, *friend*
āmittō, 3, *let go, lose*
amnis, m., -i noun, *river*
amō, 1, *love*
amor, amōris, m. 3, *love*
āmoveō, 2, *push aside*
amplector, -plexus, 3, *embrace*
amplitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *grandeur*
amplus, 1, *grand*
an, *or?*

anceps, ancipitis, 3, *dangerous*.
 Abl. ancipitī, nom. a. pl. ancipitia
Anchisēs, Anchisēn, *Anchises*
ancilla, f. 1, *maidservant*
ancora, f. 1, *anchor*
anguis, m. f., -i noun, *snake*.
 Abl. anguī or angue.
angustiae, f. pl. 1, *narrow pass*
angustus, 1, *narrow*
anima, f. 1, *soul*
animadvertō, 3, *notice*
animal, -ālis, n., -i noun, *animal*
animus, m. 2., *mind*; pl., *high courage*
annōn, *or not?*
annus, m. 2, *year*
ānser, ānseris, m. 3, *goose*
ante, adv. and prep., *before*
anteā, adv., *before*
antequam, conj., *before*
anus, f. 4, *old woman*
aperiō, -peruī, -pertum, 4, *open*
apis, f., -i noun, *bee*. Gen. pl. apium or apum
Apollō, -linis, m. 3, *Apollo*
appellō, 1, *name*
aptus, 1, *fit*
apud, prep., *near*
aqua, f. 1, *water*
aquila, f. 1, *eagle*
āra, f. 1, *altar*
arbitror, 1, *think*
arbor, arboris, f. 3, *tree*
arceō, arcuī, 2, *keep off*; arcet hostēs Galliā, *keeps the enemy out of Gaul*
arcessō, -īvī, -ītum, 3, *summon*
arcus, m. 4, *bow*
ārdeō, ārsī, ārsūm, 2, *burn* (intrans.)
arduus, 1, *steep*
argentum, n. s. 2, *silver*
Argī, m. pl. 2, *Argos* (a town)

arma, n. pl. 2, *arms*
arripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3, *pick up*
ars, artis, f., -i noun, *art*
artifex, -ficus, m. 3, *craftsman*
artus, m. 4, *limb*
arx, arcis, f., -i noun, *citadel*
ascendō, -scendi, -scēsum, 3, *climb*
asinus, m. 2, *ass*
asper, aspera, 1, *rough*
at, *but*
āter, ātra, 1, *black*
Athēnae, f. pl. 1, *Athens*
atque, *and*
attineō, -tinui, 2, *reach to*; nihil attinet ad mē, *it does not concern me*
attingō, -tigi, 3, *touch*
auctor, auctōris, m. 3, *originator*
auctōritās, -tātis, f. 3, *authority*
audācia, f. 1, *lawlessness*
audācter, *boldly*
audāx, audācis, 2, *bold*
audeō, ausus, 2, *dare*
audiō, 4, *hear*
auferō, aufers, auferre, abstuli, ablātum, *carry off*
augeō, auxi, auctum, 2, *make larger, increase*
aura, f. 1, *breeze*
aureus, 1, *golden*
auris, f., -i noun, *ear*
Aurōra, f. 1, *Aurora*
aurum, n. s. 2, *gold*
aut, *or*; aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*
autem, *and*
auxilium, n. 2, *help*
avārus, 1, *greedy*
avē, avēte, *hail!*
āvehō, -vexi, -vectum, 3, *carry off*
āvertō, -verti, -versum, 3, *turn aside* (trans.); middle, **āver-**tor, *turn aside* (intrans.)

avidus, 1, *greedy*
avis, f., -i noun, *bird*. Abl. avi or ave
āvocō, 1, *call away*
āvolō, 1, *fly away*
avus, m. 2, *grandfather*
barbarus, 1, *savage*
beātus, 1, *happy*
bellum, n. 2, *war*
bene, *well*; bene est, *it is well*
beneficium, n. 2, *benefit*
bibō, bibi, pōtum, 3, *drink*
binī, *set of two, two apiece*
bis, *twice*
bonus, 1, *good*; comparison—melior, optimus
bōs, bovis, m. f. 3, *ox, cow*. Pl. bovēs, boum, bōbus or būbus
bracchium, n. 2, *arm*
brevis, 2, *short*
breviter, *shortly*
Britannia, f. 1, *Britain*
Britannicus, 1, *British*
Britannus, m. 2, *a Briton*
cadō, cecidi, cāsum, 3, *fall*
caecus, 1, *blind*
caedēs, f., -i noun, *slaughter*
caedō, cecidi, caesum, 3, *strike*
caelestis, 2, *heavenly*
caelum, n. s. 2, *heaven*
caeruleus, 1, *blue, dark*
Caesar, Caesaris, m. 3, *Caesar*
calamitās, -tātis, f. 3, *disaster*
calcar, -cāris, n., -i noun, *spur*
calx, calcis, f., -i noun, *heel*
campus, m. 2, *field*
candidus, 1, *white*
canis, m. f., -i noun, *dog*. Gen. pl. canum
canō, cecini, cantum, 3, *sing*
cantō, 1, *sing often, sing*
capiō, cēpi, captum, -i vb., *take*

captō, 1, *catch at*
caput, capitis, n. 3, *head*
cardō, cardinis, m. 3, *hinge*
careō, carui, 2, *be without*; caret
 cibō, *is without food*
carmen, carminis, n. 3, *song*
carō, carnis, f. 3, *flesh*
Carthāgō, -ginis, f. 3, *Carthage*
cārus, 1, *dear*
castra, n. pl. 2, *camp*
castus, 1, *chaste*
cāsus, m. 4, *chance*
catēna, f. 1, *chain*
causa, f. 1, *cause*
caveō, cāvī, cautum, 2, *beware*;
 cavē canem, *beware of the dog*
cēdō, cessī, cessum, 3, *yield*;
 cēdit patriā, *withdraws from*
 his country
celer, celeris, 2, *swift*; compari-
 son—celerior, celerrimus
celeritās, -tātis, f. 3, *swiftness*
cēlō, 1, *conceal*; patrem hōram
 cēlat, *conceals the time from his*
 father; in the passive, pater
 hōram cēlātur
cēna, f. 1, *dinner*
cēnō, 1, *dine*
centiēns, a hundred times
centum, hundred
centuriō, -iōnis, m. 3, *centurion*
cernō, no perf. or sup., 3, *see*
certāmen, certāminis, n. 3,
 struggle
certē, *certainly*
certō, 1, *strive*
certus, 1, *certain*; certum est
 mihi id facere, *I have decided*
 to do so
cervix, cervicis, f. 3, *neck*
cessō, 1, *hesitate, make holiday*
cēterī, pron., *the rest*
ceu, as
cibus, m. 2, *food*

Cicerō, Cicerōnis, m. 3, *Cicero*
cingō, cīnxī, cīnctum, 3, *sur-*
 round
cinis, cineris, m. 3, *ashes*
circā, adv. and prep., *around*
Circē, Circēn, f., *Circe*
circum, adv. and prep., *around*
circumdō, -dās, dare, -dedi,
 -datum, 1, *surround*
circumstō, -stetī, 1, *stand round*
cis, prep., *on this side of*
citerior, 3, *nearer*
cithara, f. 1, *lyre*
cito, *quickly*; comparison—
 citius, citissimē
citrā, adv. and prep., *on this*
 side
citus, 1, *quick*
civis, m. f., -i noun, *citizen*.
 Abl. cīvī or cīve
civitās, -tātis, f. 3, *citizenship,*
 city
clam, adv., *secretly*; prep. with
 abl., *secretly from*
clāmō, 1, *shout (vb.)*
clāmor, clāmōris, m. 3, *shout*
clārus, 1, *bright, loud*
classis, f., -i noun, *fleet*. Abl.
 classī or classe
claudō, clausī, clausum, 3, *shut*
clāvis, f., -i noun, *key*. Abl.
 clāvī or clāve
clipeus, m. 2, *round shield*
coepī, coepisse, *have begun*
cōgitō, 1, *think*
cognōmen, -nōminis, n. 3, *title*
cognōscō, -nōvī, -nitum, 3, *learn*
cōgō, coēgī, coāctum, 3, *collect,*
 compel
cohors, cohortis, f., -i noun,
 cohort
colligō, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3, *collect*
collis, m., -i noun, *hill*
collum, n. 2, *neck*

colō, coluī, cultum, 3, *attend to, cultivate*

columba, f. 1, *dove*

comae, f. pl. 1, *hair*

cōmes, comitis, m. f. 3, *companion*

commemorō, 1, *mention* (vb.)

commendō, 1, *entrust*

committō, 3, *join*; committit proelium, *joins battle*; committit facinus, *commits a crime*

commoveō, 2, *stir up*

commūnis, 2, *common*

commūtō, 1, *change completely*

comparō, 1, *collect, get ready*

compellō, -pulī, -pulsum, 3, *drive together, compel*

comperiō, -perī, -pertum, 3, *find out*

compleō, -plēvī, -plētum, 2, *fill up*

complūrēs, -plūra, -plūrium, *very many*

compōnō, 3, *arrange, calm*

comprehendō, 3, *seize*

comprimō, -pressī, -pressum, 3, *crush*

concēdō, 3, *yield*; vitam victīs concēdit, *grants the conquered their lives*

concidō, -cidī, 3, *collapse*

concilium, n. 2, *council*

conclāmō, 1, *shout together*

concordia, f. 1, *harmony*

concutiō, -cussī, -cussum, -i vb., *shake*

condemnō, 1, *condemn*; capitis tē condemnat, *condemns you to death*

condiciō, -iōnis, f. 3, *terms*; eā condiciōne ut abeās, *on condition of your going away*

condō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *build*

condūcō, 3, *bring together, hire*

cōnfērō, cōnfers, cōnferre, con-tulī, conlātum, *bring together, compare*

cōnficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., *complete, destroy*

cōnfidō, -fīsus, 3, *trust*; virtūti or virtūte militum cōnfīsus, *trusting to his soldiers' valour*

cōnfirmō, 1, *strengthen, assert*

cōnfiteor, -fessus, 2, *announce*

cōnfundō, 3, *mix, confuse*

congedior, -gressus, 3, *meet*; hominem ibi congediar, *I shall meet him there*

coniciō, -iēcī, -iectum, -i vb., *throw together, guess*

coniungō, 3, *join*

coniūnx, coniugis, m. f. 3, *husband, wife*

coniūrō, -iūrātus, 1, *conspire*; coniūrātī rēgem interficere, *having conspired to kill the king*

conlocō, 1, *place* (vb.)

conloquium, n. 2, *parley*

conloquor, -locūtus, 3, *converse*; mēcum conlocūtus est, *conversed with me*

cōnor, 1, *attempt*; cōnābimur fugere, *we shall attempt flight*

cōnscendō, -scendī, -scēnsus, 3, *climb*

cōnscrībō, 3, *enrol*

cōnsentiō, -sēnsī, -sēnsus, 4, *agree*

cōnsequor, -secūtus, 3, *attain*

cōnserō, -seruī, -sertum, 3, *join*

cōnserō, -sēvī, -situm, 3, *plant*

cōnseruō, 1, *preserve, save*

cōnsiderō, 1, *consider*

cōnsilium, n. 2, *plan*

cōnsistō, -stitī, 3, *take stand*

cōnsōlor, 1, *comfort*

cōnspiciō, -spexī, -spectum, -i vb., *see*

cōstituō, -stitui, -stitūtum, 3, *set up*; **cōstituit** abire, *determines to go away*

cōstō, no perf. or sup., 1, *be consistent*; impers.; **cōstat** eum fūgisse, *it is consistently reported that he fled*

cōsuēscō, -suēvi, -suētum, 3, *become accustomed*

cōsuētūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *custom*

cōsul, cōsulis, m. 3, *consul*

cōsulātus, m. 4, *office of consul*

cōsulō, -suluī, sultum, 3, *consult*; **senātum cōsule**, *ask advice of the senate*; **patriae cōsule**, *seek the good of your country*

cōsultō, 1, *consult*

cōsultō, adv., *deliberately*

cōsūmō, 3, *waste*

cōsurgō, 3, *rise up*

contendō, -tendī, 3, *strive*; **contendit** abire, *makes haste to be off*; **contendit Rōmam**, *hastens to Rome*

contentiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *dispute*

contentus, 1, *content*; **contentus sorte suā**, *content with his lot*

contineō, -tinui, *keep together*, *restrain*

contingō, -tigi, 3, *reach*; **divitiae mihi contigēre**, *riches fell to my lot*

contrā, adv. and prep., *opposite*

contrahō, 3, *draw together*

conveniō, 4, *meet*; **mē crās convenī**, *meet me to-morrow*

convertō, 3, *change* (trans.); middle, **convertor**, *change* (intrans.)

convivium, n. 2, *banquet*

convocō, 1, *call together*

cōpia, f. 1, *abundance*, *opportunity*; pl., *forces*

cor, cordis, n. 3, *heart*

cōram, adv., *openly*; prep. with abl., *in the presence of*

Corinthus, f. 2, *Corinth*

cornū, n. 4, *horn*

corōna, f. 1, *garland*

corpus, corporis, n. 3, *body*

corrigō, -rēxi, -rēctum, 3, *correct*

corripiō, -ripui, -reptum, -i vb., *snatch up*

cottidiē, *daily*

crās, *to-morrow*

crēber, **crēbra**, 1, *frequent*, *crowded*; comparison—**crēbrior**, **crēberrimus**

crēdō, -didi, -ditum, 3, *believe*; **mihi crēde**, *believe me*

creō, 1, *create*, *elect*

crēscō, **crēvi**, 3, *grow*

crīmen, **crīminis**, n. 3, *accusation*

crūdēlis, 2, *cruel*

cubile, n., -i noun, *bed*

culpa, f. 1, *fault*

cum, conj., *when*, *as*, *after*

cum, prep. with abl., *with*

cūctus, 1, *all*

cupiditās, -tātis, f. 3, *greed*

cupīdō, -dinis, m. 3, *desire*; as prop. noun, **Cupīdō**, *the love-god*, *Cupid*

cupiō, **cupivī** or **cupiī**, **cupitum**, -i vb., *desire*

cūr, *why?*

cūra, f. 1, *care*; **apēs mihi cūrae sunt**, *I take interest in bees*

cūrō, 1, *look after*

currō, **cucurri**, **cursum**, 3, *run*

currus, m. 4, *carriage*

cursus, m. 4, *course*

curvus, 1, *curved*

custōdia, f. 1, *watch*

custōs, **custōdis**, m. 3, *watchman*

damnō, 1, *condemn*; capitis damnātus est, *he was condemned to death*
damnum, n. 2, *loss*
dapēs, f. pl. 3, *feast*. Also dapem, dapis, dape
dē, prep. with abl., *from, concerning*
dea, f. 1, *goddess*. D. abl. pl. deabus
dēbeo, dēbui, dēbitum, 2, *owe*
decem, *ten*
decemvirī, -virum, m. pl. 2, *commission of ten*
dēcernō, -crēvī, -crētum, 3, *determine, decide*; armis dēcernitur, *the issue is being settled by battle*; dēcēvit morī, *she resolved on death*
dēcortō, 1, *fight to a finish*
decet, decuit, v. pers. (but in 3 pers. sing. and plur. only) and v. impers., *becomes*; parvum parva decet, *a humble theme suits a humble poet*; puerōs audīre decet, *it is becoming for boys to listen*
dēcidō, -cidī, 3, *fall down*
decimus, 1, *tenth*
dēcipiō, -cēpi, -ceptum, -i vb., *deceive*
decor, decōris, m. 3, *gracefulness*
dēcrescō, no perf. or sup., 3, *decrease*
dēcurrō, -curri or -cucurri, -cursum, 3, *run down*
decus, decoris, n. 3, *honour*; duci nōbilitās decorī erat, *the general was distinguished by high birth*
dēdecus, n. 3, *dishonour*
dēdiscō, -didici, 3, *unlearn*
dēditio, -iōnis, f. 3, *surrender*
dēdō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *give up*

dēdūcō, 3, *bring down*
dēfendō, -fendi, -fensum, 3, *defend*
dēferō, -fers, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum, *bring down, bring as a tribute*
dēficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., *fail*; verba mē dēficiunt, *words fail me*
deinde, *then*
dēlābor, -lāpsus, 3, *slip down*
dēlectō, 1, *please*
dēlegō, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3, *choose*
dēleō, -lēvī, -lētum, 2, *destroy*
dēlinquō, -liquī, -lictum, 3, *do wrong*
Dēlos, Dēlon, f., *Delos*
dēmittō, 3, *let down*
dēmōnstrō, 1, *point out, state*
dēmum, *at last*
dēnique, *lastly*
dēnūntiō, 1, *threaten*
dēns, dentis, m., -i noun, *tooth*
dēpellō, -pulī, pulsum, 3, *thrust aside*
dēprehendō, 3, *catch, arrest*
dēpugnō, 1, *fight to the end*
dēscendō, -scendi, -scēsum, 3, *climb down, descend*
dēserō, -serui, -sertum, 3, *desert*
dēsiderium, n. 2, *feeling of loss*
dēsiderō, 1, *miss*; valdē tē dēsiderō, *I feel your absence much*
dēsiliō, -silui, 4, *leap down*
dēsino, -siī, -situm, 3, *cease*; urbs dēsita est oppugnāri, *the siege came to an end*
dēsipiō, no perf. or sup., -i verb, *be foolish*
dēsistō, -stitī, -stitum, 3, *cease*; dēsiste mirārī, *cease your wonder*; dēsiste cōnsiliō, *give up your plan*
dēspērō, 1, *despair*

- cēsuēscō**, -suēvī, -suētum, 3, *give up the custom*
dēsum, dēs, dēsse, dēfui, *am lacking*; dēsunt militibus arma, *the soldiers are not supplied with arms*
dēterior, comp. adj., *worse*
dēterrimus, sup. adj., *worst*
dētrahō, 3, *take away*
deus, m. 2, *god*. Voc. deus. Pl. di, deōs, deōrum or deum, *dis*
dexter, dextra, *on the right hand*
dextra, f. 1, *right hand*
Diāna, f. 1, *Diana*
diciō, -iōnis, f. 3, *rule*
dicō, dixi, dictum, 4, *say*
dictātor, -tōris, m. 3, *dictator*
dictum, n. 2, *saying*
diēs, m. 5, *day*
differō, differs, differre, distuli, dilātum, *postpone*
difficilis, 2, *difficult*; comparison —difficilior, difficillimus
diffugiō, -fūgi, -i vb., *scatter in flight*
dignitās, -tātis, f. 3, *dignity*
dignus, 1, *worthy*; dignus honore, *worthy of the honour*
diligentia, f. 1, *attentiveness*
diligō, -lēxi, -lēctum, 3, *love*
dimicō, 1, *struggle*
dimittō, 3, *dismiss*
dimoveō, 2, *remove*
dirigō, -rēxi, -rēctum, *guide straight*
dirus, 1, *terrible*
discēdō, 3, *depart*; discessit victor, *he came off conqueror*
discernō, -crēvī, -crētum, 3, *discern*
discō, didici, 3, *learn*
discordia, f. 1, *discord*
discrimen, -minis, n. 3, *danger*
- disiciō**, -iēcī, -iectum, -i vb., *pull to pieces*
dispār, -paris, 2, *unequal*
dispōnō, 3, *arrange*
dissentiō, 4, *disagree*
disserō, -seruī, -sertum, 3, *discuss*
dissimilis, 2, *unlike*; comparison —dissimilior, dissimillimus
dissimulō, 1, *keep secret*
distō, no perf. or sup., 1, *differ, be distant*
distribuō, -tribuī, -tribūtum, 3, *allot*
diū, adv., *long*; comparison —diūtius, diūtissimē
dives, divitis, 3, *rich*; superlative—divitissimus
dividō, -visi, -vīsum, 3, *divide*
divīnus, 1, *divine*
divitiae, f. pl. 1, *riches*
dō, dās, dare, dedi, datum, *give*
doceō, docuī, doctum, 2, *teach*
doleō, doluī, 2, *feel pain*
dolor, dolōris, m. 3, *pain*
dolus, m. 2, *craft*
dominor, 1, *be master*
dominus, m. 2, *master*
domus, f. 4, *house*. Abl. domō, Loc. domī; Plur. domōs, domuum or domorum
dōnec, *until*
dōnum, n. 2, *gift*
dormiō, 4, *sleep*
dōs, dōtis, f., -i noun, *dowry*
Druidae, m. pl. 1, *Druids*
dubitō, 1, *hesitate, doubt*
dubius, 1, *doubtful*
ducenti, 1, *two hundred*
dūcō, dūxi, ductum, 3, *lead*
dulcis, 2, *sweet*
dum, *whilst, until*
dummodo, *provided that*
duo, num. adj., *two*

duplex, duplicis, 2, *double*

dūrus, 1, *hard, merciless*

dux, ducis, m. 3, *leader*

ē, ex, prep. with abl., *from, out of*

ebur, eboris, n. 3, *ivory*

ecce, particle of exclamation, *see!*

ecquis; as in: *ecquis adest?* *is anyone there?*

edāx, edācis, 2, *devouring*

edō, edī, ēsum, *eat*

ēdō, -didi, -ditum, 3, *put forth*

ēdūcō, 3, *march out*

effātur, effātus, *speaks out*

effērō, effers, efferre, extuli, ēlātum, *carry out, carry to burial*

efficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, *contrive*; effice ut quiescat, *see that he gets sleep*

effigiēs, f. 5, *likeness*

effugiō, -fūgī, -i vb., *escape*

effundō, 3, *pour out*

egeō, egui, 2, *lack*; eget pecūniae or pecūniā, *lacks money*

ego, *I*

ēgredior, -gressus, 3, *quit*

ēgregius, 1, *excellent*

ēligō, -lēgī, -lēctum, 3, *choose*

emō, emī, ēmptum, 3, *buy*

ēn, *see!*

enim, *for*

ēnsis, m., -i noun, *sword*

eō, īs, īre, *go*

eō, adv., *to that place*

epulae, f. pl. 1, *banquet*

eques, equitis, m. 3, *horseman*

equester, equestris, 2, *of cavalry*

equitātus, m. 4, *cavalry*

equus, m. 2, *horse*

ergā, prep. with acc., *towards*

ergō, *therefore*

ērigō, -rēxī, -rēctum, 3, *raise upright*

ēripiō, -ripiū, -reptum, -i vb., *snatch away*

errō, 1, *wander*

error, errōris, m. 3, *mistake*

ērumpō, 3, *burst forth*

ēruō, -rui, -rutum, 3, *pluck out*

erus, m. 2, *master*

et, *and*; et . . . et, *both . . . and*

etenim, *for*

etiam, *also*

etsi, *although*

ēvādō, -vāsi, -vāsum, 3, *escape*

ēveniō, -vēni, -ventum, 4, *happen*: impers.; ēvēnit ut adessem, *I happened to be present*

ēventus, m. 4, *result*

ēvertō, 3, *overturn*

ēvitō, 1, *avoid*

ēvocō, 1, *call out*

ēvolvō, -volvi, -volūtum, 3, *unroll*

exārdēscō, -ārsī, 3, *blaze up*

excēdō, 3, *depart*

excipiō, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i vb., *take over*

excitō, 1, *arouse*

exclāmō, 1, *shout*

excūsō, 1, *excuse*; valētūdinem excūsāvit, *put in the plea of bad health*

executiō, -cussī, -cussum, -i vb., *shake out*

exemplar, -plāris, n., -i noun, *model*

exemplum, n. 2, *model*

exeo, exis, exire, exiī, exitum, *go out*

exerceō, 2, *train*

exercitus, m. 4, *army*

exhauriō, -hausī, -haustum, 4, *draw up, drain off*

exigō, -ēgī, -āctum, 3, *drive out*;

- exēgī opus**, *I have completed the task*; **exigit ā mē argen-**
tum, *demands money of me*
exiguus, 1, *small*
exilium, n. 2, *exile*
existimō, 1, *think*
exitium, n. 2, *destruction*
exitus, m. 4, *issue*
exōrō, 1, *obtain by prayers*
expallēscō, -pallui, 3, *grow pale*
expediō, 4, *disentangle*
expellō, -pulī, -pulsum, 3, *drive out*
experior, -pertus, 4, *try*
expōnō, 3, *set forth*
expugnō, 1, *take by storm*
existō, -stiti, -stitum, 3, *come forward*
expectō, 1, *await*
expirō, 1, *breathe out*; **expī-**
rāvit animam, *he breathed his last*
extō, no perf. or sup., *stand out*
externus, 1, *on the outside*
exterus, 1, *on the outside*; com-
 parison—**exterior**, **extrēmus**
extrā, adv. or prep., *outside*
extrēmus. See **exterus**
exul, **exulis**, m. 3, *exile*
exuō, **exui**, **exūtum**, 3, *strip*
exūrō, 3, *burn up*
fābula, f. 1, *story*
faciēs, f. 5, *face*
facile, *easily*
facilis, 2, *easy*; comparison—
facilior, **facillimus**
facinus, **facinoris**, n. 3, *deed*
faciō, **feci**, **factum**, -i vb., *do, make*
factum, n. 2, *deed*
facultās, -tātis, f. 3, *opportunity*
fāgus, f. 2, *beech*
- fallō**, **fefelli**, *deceive*; **hōra nōs**
fefellit, *we did not notice the time*
falsus, 1, *false*
fāma, f. 1, *report*
famēs, f. 3 and 5, *hunger*. Abl.
famē
familia, f. 1, *household*
fās, n. indecl. noun, *thing per-*
missible
fātālis, 2, *destined*
fateor, **fassus**, 2, *declare, confess*
fātum, n. 2, *fate*
fātur, **fārī**, *speaks*
faucēs, f. pl., -i noun, *jaws*
faveō, **fāvī**, **fautum**, 2, *favour*;
patriae favet, *seeks his coun-*
try's good
febris, **febrim**, f., -i noun, *fever*.
 Abl. **febrī**
fēlicitās, -tātis, f. 3, *happiness*
fēlix, -īcis, 2, *happy*
fera, f. 1, *wild beast*
ferē, *nearly*
ferō, **fers**, **ferre**, **tulī**, **lātum**,
bear; middle, **feror**, *travel*
ferōx, **ferocis**, 2, *bold*
ferrum, n. s. 2, *iron*
ferus, 1, *wild*
fessus, 1, *tired*
fidēlis, 2, *faithful*
fidēs, f. 5, *faith*
fidō, **fīsus**, 3, *trust*; **arcuī or**
arcū fidit, *trusts in his bow*
fidus, 1, *faithful*
filia, f. 1, *daughter*. Dat. abl.
 pl. **filiis** or **filiābus**
filius, m. 2, *son*
finō, **finxī**, **fictum**, 3, *feign*
finiō, 4, *limit, finish*
finis, **finī** or **fine**, m., -i noun,
limit, end; pl. **fīnēs**, *territory*
fīō, **fīs**, **fieri**, *be made, become*
firmō, 1, *strengthen*

firmus, 1, *strong*
flamma, f. 1, *flame*
flēō, flēvī, flētum, 3, *weep*
flōreō, flōruī, 2, *be in flower, flourish*
flōs, flōris, m. 3, *flower*
flūctus, m. 4, *flood, wave*
flūmen, -minis, n. 3, *stream*
fluviū, m. 2, *river*
foedus, -eris, n. 3, *treaty*
fōns, fontis, m., -i noun, *spring*
forās, *to the outside*
foris, f., -i noun, *door. Abl. fori or fore*
foris, *out of doors*
fōrma, f. 1, *beauty*
fōrmidō, -dinis, f. 3, *fear*
fortasse, *perhaps*
forte, *by chance*
fortis, 2, *strong, brave*
fortitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *courage*
fortūna, f. 1, *chance*
forum, n. 2, *market-place*
foveō, fōvī, fōtum, 2, *cherish*
frangō, frēgī, frāctum, 3, *break*
frāter, frātris, m. 3, *brother*
frētus, 1, *relying; his armis frētus, relying on this armour*
frīgus, frigoris, n. 3, *cold, frost*
frōns, frontis, f., -i noun, *fore-head*
frōns, frondis, f., -i noun, *leaf*
frūctus, m. 4, *fruit, enjoyment*
fruor, frūctus, fut. part. fruitūrus, 3, *enjoy; victoriā fruitur, enjoys his victory*
frūstrā, *in vain*
fuga, f. 1, *flight*
fugiō, fūgī, fut. part. fugitūrus, -i vb., *flee from, flee*
fulmen, fulminis, n. 3, *thunder-bolt*
fūmus, m. 2, *smoke*
fundō, fūdī, fūsum, 3 *pour out*

fungor, fūctus, 3, *perform (as a duty); cōsulatū fungēbatur, he was acting as consul*
fūnis, m., -i noun, *rope*
fūnus, fūneris, n. 3, *death*
fūr, fūris, m. 3, *thief*
furor, furōris, m. 3, *madness*
fūrtum, n. 2, *theft*
galea, f. 1, *helmet*
Gallia, f. 1, *Gaul*
Gallicus, 1, *Gallic*
Gallus, m. 2, *a Gaul*
gaudeō, gāvisus sum, 2, *rejoice; gaudē sorte, rejoice in your lot*
gaudium, n. 2, *joy*
gelidus, 1, *cold*
geminus, 1, *twin*
gemitus, m. 4, *groan*
gener, generī, m. 2, *son-in-law*
genetrix, -trix, f. 3, *mother*
gēns, gentis, f., -i noun, *people*
genū, n. 4, *knee*
genus, generis, n. 3, *race*
Germānia, f. 1, *Germany*
Germānus, m. 2, *a German*
gerō, gessi, gestum, 3, *carry, wear; bellum gerit, carries on war*
gladius, m. 2, *sword*
glōria, f. 1, *glory*
glōrior, 1, *boast; caede glōriātus est, he boasted of the murder*
gradior, gressus, -i vb., *step out*
gradus, m. 4, *step*
Graecia, f. 1, *Greece*
Graecus, adj. 1, *Greek*
Graecus, m. 2, *a Greek*
grāmen, grāminis, n. 3, *grass*
grandis, 2, *tall*
grātia, f. 1, *favour; pl., thanks; grātiās tibi agō, I thank you*
grātus, 1, *pleasing, thankful*
gravis, 2, *heavy*

- gravitās**, -tātis, f. 3, *weight*,
worth of character
graviter, *heavily*
grex, gregis, m. 3, *flock*
- habēna**, f. 1, *rein*
habēō, 2, *have, hold*
habitō, 1, *dwell*
hāc, *this way*
haereō, huerī, haesum, 2, *stick*
Hannibal, -balis, m. 3, *Hannibal*
harēna, f. 1, *sand*
hasta, f. 1, *spear*
haud, *not*
hauriō, hausī, haustum, 4, *draw*
up
herba, f. 1, *grass*
hērēs, hērēdis, m. f. 3, *heir*,
heirress
herī, *yesterday*
hērōs, hērōa, m., *hero*
heu, *alas!*
heus, *here!*
Hibernia, f. 1, *Ireland*
hibernus, 1, *wintry*
hic, haec, hōc, huius, huic, *this*
hīc, *here*
hiems, hiemis, f. 3, *winter*
hinc, *from here*; hinc . . . illinc,
on this side . . . on that side
hodiē, *to-day*
Homērus, m. 2, *Homer*
homō, hominis, m. f. 3, *man*
honestus, 1, *honourable*
honor, honōris, m. 3, *honour*
hōra, f. 1, *hour*
Horātius, m. 2, *Horace*
hortor, 1, *exhort*
hortus, m. 2, *garden*
hospes, hospitis, m. f. 3, *friend*
hospitium, n. 2, *hospitality*
hostis, m. f., -i noun, *enemy*
hūc, *hither*
hūmānus, 1, *human, gentle*
- humilis**, 2, *lowly*; comparison—
humilior, humillimus
humus, f. 2, *ground*. Loc. *humī*
- iaceō**, iacuī, 2, *lie*
iaciō, iēcī, iactum, -i vb., *throw*
iactō, 1, *throw about*
iam, *soon, already*
iamdūdum, *this long while*
iampridem, *this long while*
ibi, *then, there*
idem, eadem, idem, eiusdem,
eīdem, same
idōneus, 1, *suitable*
Idūs, f. pl. 4, *Ides*
igitur, *therefore*
ignis, m., -i noun, *fire*. Abl.
igni or igne
ignārus, 1, *ignorant*
ignōbilis, 2, *mean*
ignōrō, 1, *not know*
ignōscō, -nōvī, -nōtum, 3, *for-*
give; mihi ignōsce, *forgive me*
ignōtus, 1, *unknown*
illāc, *that way*
ille, illa, illud, illius, illī, *he,*
that
illic, *there*
illinc, *from there*; illinc . . .
illinc, this side . . . that side
illūc, *to that place*
imāgō, -ginis, f. 3, *likeness*
imber, imbris, m., -i noun,
shower. Abl. *imbri*
imitor, 1, *imitate*
immānis, 2, *huge, horrible*
immemor, -memoris, 3, *forget-*
ful. Abl. *immemori*
immittō, 3, *hurl against*
immortālis, 2, *immortal*
impār, -paris, 2, *unequal*
impediō, 4, *entangle*; impedivī
sē uxōre, has entangled himself
with a wife

impellō, -pulī, -pulsum, 3, *drive on*

imperātor, -tōris, m. 3, *commander*

imperium, n. 2, *command*

imperō, 1, *command*; *imperat Gallis obsidēs, bids the Gauls furnish hostages*

impetrō, 1, *obtain*

impetus, m. 4, *onset*

impiger, *impigra*, 1, *energetic*

impius, 1, *defiant*

impleō, -plēvī, -plētum, *fill*

impōnō, 3, *set upon*; *finem impōne labōri, put an end to your toil*

improbus, 1, *wicked*

imprūdēns, -dentis, 2, *not knowing, imprudent*

impūne, *without punishment*

īmus, *lowest*; *sub īmō colle, at the bottom of the hill. See inferus*

in, with acc., *to*; with abl., *in*

inānis, 2, *empty*

incendium, n. 2, *fire*

incendō, -cendī, -cēsum, 3, *set on fire*

incertus, 1, *uncertain*

incidō, -cidī, 3, *fall upon*; *incidit in īnsidiās, fell into an ambush*

incipiō, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i verb, *begin*

incitō, 1, *incite*

inclūdō, -clūsī, -clūsum, 3, *shut in*

incola, m. 1, *inhabitant*

incolō, -colūī, 3, *inhabit*

incolumis, 2, *safe*

incumbō, -cubūī, -cubitum, 3, *sit to*; *incumbite operī, sit to your work (of rowers)*

incurrō, -currī or -eucurrī, -cur-

sum, 3, *run against*; *incurrit in hostem, rushes at his foe*

inde, *thence, thereafter*

indigeō, *indiguī*, 2, *want*; *indiget aeris or aere, needs money*

indignus, 1, *unworthy*; *morte indignus, little deserving death*

indulgeō, -dulsī, -dultum, 2, *indulge*; *irae indulsit, gave way to anger*

induō, *indui*, *indūtum*, 3, *put on*

ineō, *inīs*, *inīre*, *enter*

infēlix, 2, *unhappy*

inferī, m. pl. 2, *inhabitants of the world below. See inferus*

inferior, *lower. See inferus*

inferō, *infers*, *inferre*, *intuli*, *inlātum*, *carry against*; *tēctis ignēs intulēre, they set fire to the houses*; *middle, inferor, rush against*

inferus, 1, *below*; *comparison—inferior, infimus or īmus*

infestus, 1, *attacking*

infimus, *lowest. See inferus*

infirmus, 1, *weak*

infra, adv. and prep., *below*

ingenium, n. 2, *talent*

ingēns, *ingentis*, 2, *huge*

ingrātus, 1, *displeasing, unthankful*

ingredior, -gressus, -ī vb., *start upon*

inimicus, m. 2, *enemy*

iniquus, 1, *unjust, unkind*

initium, n. 2, *beginning*

iniūria, f. 1, *injury*

iniussū, m. 4, abl., *without orders*; *iniussū meō, without my orders*

iniūstus, 1, *unjust*

innocēns, -centis, 2, *innocent*

inopia, f. 1, *scarcity*

inquam, *inquīs*, *inquīi*, *say*

inrumpō, 2, *burst in*
insānia, f. 1, *madness*
insānus, 1, *mad*
insequor, 3, *pursue*
inserō, -serui, -sertum, 3, *place among*; suis inseruit, *placed him among his men*
insidiae, f. pl. 1, *ambush*
insignis, 2, *distinguished*
insistō, -stiti, 3, *press upon*; hostibus institit, *pursued the enemy*
instar, indecl. n., *likeness*; instar montis, *like a mountain*
instituō, -stitui, -stitutum, 3, *institute, begin*
instō, institi, 1, *approach*; vēr instat, *spring is near*
insula, f. 1, *island*
insum, ines, inesse, infui, *am in or on*; lūnae inerant cornua, *the moon showed horns*
integer, integra, 1, *whole*
intellegō, -lēxi, -lēctum, 3, *understand*
intendō, -tendi, -tentum, *stretch against*
inter, *within*
interdum, *occasionally*
intereā, *meanwhile*
intereō, -is, -ire, *perish*
interest, -esse, *it concerns*
interficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., *kill*
interim, *meanwhile*
interior, *on the inner side*; superlative—intimus
internus, 1, *within*
interpres, -pretis, m. 3, *go-between*
interrogō, 1, *ask*
intersum, -es, -esse, *am present at*; proeliō intererat, *took part in the battle*

intervāllum, n. 2, *space*
intimus, *inmost*. See interior
intrā, adv. and prep., *within*
intrō, adv., *in*, as in: eō intrō, *I am going in*
intueor, -tuitus, 2, *watch*
intus, *within*
inūtilis, 2, *useless*
invādō, -vāsī, -vāsum, 3, *attack*
invalidus, 1, *weak*
invehor, -vectus, 3, *ride against, attack*
inveniō, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, *find*
invictus, 1, *unconquered*
invidēō, *envy*; cui invidēs? *whom do you envy?*
invidia, f. 1, *ill-feeling*
invidus, 1, *envious*
invitō, 1, *invite*
invitus, 1, *unwilling*
involvō, -volvī, -volūtus, 3, *wrap up*
ipse, ipsa, ipsius, ipsi, *self*
ira, f. 1, *anger*
irāscor, irātus, 3, *grow angry*; mihi irāsceris, *you are getting angry with me*
irātus, 1, *angry*
is, ea, id, eius, eī, *he, that*
iste, ista, istud, istius, istī, *that*
ita, *so*
Italia, f. 1, *Italy*
Italicus, 1, *Italian*
itaque, *so, and so*
item, *also*
iter, itineris, n. 3, *journey*
iterum, *a second time*
iubeō, iussī, iussum, 2, *order*
iūcundus, 1, *pleasant*
iūdex, iūdicis, m. 3, *judge, jury-man*
iūdicium, n. 2, *judgment, court*
iūdicō, 1, *judge*
iugum, n. 2, *yoke, ridge*

iungō, iūnxi, iūnctum, 3, *join*
 iūnior, 3, *younger*
 Iuppiter, Iovis, m. 3, *Jove*
 iūrō, iūrātus, 1, *swear*
 iūs, iūris, n. 3, *justice, right*
 iussū, m. 4, abl., *by order*
 iussum, 2, *order*
 iūstitia, f. 1, *justice*
 iūstus, 1, *just*
 iuvat, iūvit, 1, *it gives pleasure*
 iuvenis, iuvenis, m. f., -i noun,
youth, maid. Gen. pl. iuvenum
 iuventūs, -tūtis, f. 3, *youth*
 iuvō, iūvi, 1, *help*
 iūxtā, adv. and prep., *near*

Kalendae, f. pl. 1, *Kalends*

labor, labōris, m. 3, *work*
 lābor, lāpsus, 3, *slip*
 labōrō, 1, *be in trouble*; nāvis
in mari labōrat, the ship labours
in the sea
 lac, lactis, n. 3, *milk*
 laccessō, -sivī, -sītum, 3, *challenge*
 lacrima, f. 1, *tear*
 lacus, m. 4, *pool*
 laedō, laesi, laesum, 3, *injure*
 laetitia, f. 1, *gladness*
 laetus, 1, *glad*
 laevus, 1, *on the left hand*
 lampas, lampada, f., *torch.*
 lapis, lapidis, m. 3, *stone*
 lāpsus, m. 4, *slip*
 lateō, latuī, 2, *lie hid*
 Latium, n. 2, *Latium*
 latrō, latrōnis, m. 3, *brigand*
 latus, lateris, n. 3, *side*
 lātus, 1, *broad*
 laudō, 1, *praise*
 laurus, f. 2, *laurel*
 laus, laudis, f. 3, *praise*
 lēgātus, m. 2, *chief officer, spokes-*
man

legiō, legiōnis, f. 3, *legion*
 legō, lēgi, lēctum, v. 3, *pick out,*
read
 lēnis, 2, *gentle*
 leō, leōnis, m. 3, *lion*
 lepus, leporis, m. 3, *hare*
 lētum, n. 2, *death*
 levis, 2, *light*
 lēvis, 2, *smooth*
 levitās, -tātis, f. 3, *lightness, lack*
of principle, flightiness
 lēx, lēgis, f. 3, *law*
 libenter, *gladly*
 liber, librī, m. 2, *book*
 liber, libera, 1, *free*; pl. liberī,
 m. 2, *children*
 liberō, 1, *free*; liberā nōs metū,
free us from fear
 libertās, -tātis, f. 3, *liberty*
 libet, libuit or libitum est, *it is a*
fancy
 libidō, -dinis, f. 3, *wilfulness,*
lawlessness
 licet, licuit or licitum est, *it is*
allowed
 licet, *although*
 limen, liminis, n. 3, *threshold*
 lingua, f. 1, *tongue*
 linquō, liquī, 3, *leave*
 lis, litis, f., -i noun, *dispute*
 littera, f. 1, *letter*; pl. *letter,*
epistle
 litus, litoris, n. 3, *shore*
 locō, 1, *place* (vb.)
 locus, locī or loca, m. 2, *place*
 longē, *at a distance*
 longus, 1, *distant*
 loquāx, loquācis, 2, *talkative*
 loquor, locūtus, 3, *talk*; mēcum
 locūtus est, *he spoke to me*
 lūcus, m. 2, *grove*
 lūdo, lūsī, lūsum, 3, *play*
 lūdus, m. 2, *game*
 lūmen, lūminis, n. 3, *light*

lūna, f. 1, *moon*
lupus, m. 2, *wolf*
lūx, lūcis, f. 3, *light*. No gen. pl.

maestus, 1, *sad*
magis, *rather*
magister, magistrī, m. 2, *teacher*
magistrātus, m. 4, *magistracy*
magnitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *greatness*
magnopere, *greatly*
magnus, 1, *great*; comparison—
 maior, maximus
maiestās, -tātis, f. 3, *dignity*
maior, *greater*. See magnus
male, *ill*; male est mihi, *things*
go ill with me
mālō, māvīs, mälle, *prefer*
malus, 1, *bad*; comparison—
 peior, pessimus
mandō, 1, *entrust*
māne, *in the morning*
maneō, mānsī, mānsum, 2, *re-*
main
manus, f. 4, *hand*
mare, n., -i noun, *sea*
Mārs, Mārtis, m., -i noun, *Mars*
māter, mātis, f. 3, *mother*
maximē, *most greatly, especially*
maximus, *greatest*. See magnus
medius, 1, *middle*
mēl, mellis, n. 3, *honey*
melior, 3, *better*
membrum, n. 2, *limb*
meminī, meminisse, *remember*;
 meminī illius noctis, *I remem-*
ber that night
memor, memoris, 3, *mindful*.
 Abl. memori
memoria, f. 1, *memory*
memorō, 1, *recount*
mendāx, mendācis, 2, *lying,*
untruthful
mēns, mentis, f., -i noun, *mind*
mēnsa, f. 1, *table*

mēnsis, mēnsium or mēnsum,
 m., -i noun, *month*
mentior, 4, *lie, state falsely*
mercātor, -tōris, m. 3, *merchant*
mereō, 2, *deserve*
mereor, 2, *deserve*
meridiē, *at noon*
metuō, metuī, 3, *fear*
metus, m. 4, *fear*
meus, *my*. Voc. m. s. mī.
miles, militis, m. 3, *soldier*
milia, pl., -i noun, *thousands*
miliēns, *a thousand times*
mille, adj., *a thousand*
minae, f. pl. 1, *threats*
minimus, *smallest*. See parvus
minister, ministrī, m. 2, *servant*
minor, 3, *smaller*. See parvus
minor, 1, *threaten*; mihi mortem
 minātur, *threatens me with*
death
mīror, 1, *wonder, admire*
mīrus, 1, *wonderful*
misceō, miscuī, mixtum, 2, *mix*
miser, misera, 1, *wretched*; com-
 parison—miserior, miserrimus
misereor, 2, *pity*; miserēre mei,
pity me
miseret, miseruit or miseritum
 est, vb. impers., *pity*; mē tuī
 miseret, *I pity you*
miseria, f. 1, *wretchedness*
miseror, 1, *pity*
mītis, 2, *gentle*
mittō, misī, missum, 3, *send*
modo, adv., *only*
modo, conj., *provided that*
modus, m. 2, *measure*
moenia, n. pl., -i noun, *ramparts*
mōlēs, f., -i noun, *heavy mass*
mollis, 2, *soft*
moneō, 2, *remind*
mōns, montis, m., -i noun, *moun-*
tain

mōnstrō, 1, *show*
mōnstrum, n. 2, *prodigy*
mora, f. 1, *delay*
morior, mortuus, fut. part. mori-
 tūrus, 3, *die*
moror, 1, *delay*
mors, mortis, f., -i noun, *death*
mortālis, 2, *mortal*
mortuus, 1, *dead*
mōs, mōris, m. 3, *custom*; pl.,
 mōrēs, *character*
moveō, mōvī, mōtum, 2, *move*
 (trans.); mid., **moveor**, *move*
 (intrans.), *travel*
mox, *soon*
mulier, mulieris, f. 3, *woman*
multitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *crowd*
multum, *much*
multus, 1, *much*; comparison—
 plūs (neut. s.), plūres (pl.),
 plūrimus
mūniō, 4, *fortify*
mūnus, mūneris, n. 3, *duty*
murmur, murmuris, n. 3, *roar*
mūrus, m. 2, *wall*
Mūsa, f. 1, *Muse*
mūtō, 1, *change* (trans.); mūtāt
 pecora vīnō, *exchanges sheep*
for wine (or vice versa); mid.,
 mūtātur in hōrās, *changes*
 (intrans.) *every hour*
nam, *for*
namque, *for*
nancīscor, nactus, 3, *get hold of*
nārrō, 1, *tell*
nāscor, nātus, 3, *am born*; nāte
 deā, *goddess-born*!
nātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *nation*
nātū, m. 4 abl., *by birth*
nātūra, f. 1, *nature*
nātus, m. 2, *son*
nauta, m. 1, *sailor*
nāvigō, 1, *sail*

nāvis, f., -i noun, *ship*. Abl.
 nāvī or nāve
-ne, interrogative particle
nē, conj., *lest*; nē . . . quidem,
not even
nec, conj., *nor*; nec . . . nec,
neither . . . nor
necesse, indecl. noun; necesse
 est, *it is necessary*
necessitās, -tātis, f. 3, *necessity*
necne? *or not?*
necō, 1, *kill*
nefās, indecl. noun, *wickedness*;
 nefās est, *it is forbidden*
neglēgō, -lēxī, -lēctum, 3, *neg-*
lect
negō, 1, *deny*
negōtium, n. 2, *business*
nēmō, nēminem, nullius, m. 3,
no one
nemus, nemoris, n. 3, *grove*
nepōs, nepōtis, m. 3, *grandson*
nēquāquam, *in no way*
nēquiquam, *in vain*
neque, *neither*; neque . . .
 neque, *neither . . . nor*
nequeō, nequīs, nequire, *be*
unable
nesciō, nescivī or nesciī, 4, *not*
know
nescio quis, quae, quid, *some*
one one or other
niger, nigra, 1, *black*; comparison
 —nigrior, nigerimus
nihil, n. 2, *nothing*; Gen. nullius
 rei, Dat. nulli rei, Abl. nullā
 rē
nīl, n. 2 (nom. acc. only), *nothing*
nimis, n. 3 (nom. acc. only), *too*
much; also as adv.
nimum, n. 2, *too much*; also as
 adv.
ningit, nīnxit, 3, *it snows*
nisi, *unless*

nitor, *nīsus* or *nīxus*, 3, *rely on, strive*; *hastā nīxus*, *leaning on his spear*

nix, *nīvis*, f., -i noun, *snow*

nobilis, 2, *distinguished*; comparison — *nōbīlior*, *nōbīlissimus*

nōbilitās, -*tātis*, f. 3, *distinction*

noceō, 2, *injure*; *nēmīnī nocet*, *injures no one*

noctū, *by night*

nōdus, m. 2, *knot*

nōlō, *nōnvis*, *nōlle*, *am unwilling*

nōmen, *nōminis*, n. 3, *name*

nōminō, 1, *name*

nōn, *not*

Nōnae, f. pl. 1, *Nones*

nōndum, *not yet*

nōnne? *not?*

nōnnūlli, *some*

nōnus, 1, *ninth*

nōs, *we*

nōscō, *no sup.*, 3, *learn*; perfect, *nōvī*, *know*

noster, *nostra*, 1, *our*

nota, f. 1, *mark*

nōtus, 1, *known*

novem, *nine*

nōvī. See *nōscō*

novus, 1, *new*

nox, *noctis*, f., -i noun, *night*

nūbēs, f., -i noun, *cloud*

nūdus, 1, *naked*

nūllus, *nūllius*, *nūlli*, pronominal adj., *no*

num, interrogative particle

Numa, m. 1, *Numa* (king of Rome)

nūmen, *nūminis*, n. 3, *divine power*

numerus, m. 2, *number*

numquam or *nunquam*, *never*

numquīs, *numquae* or *numqua*, *as in*: *numquīs mē sequī vult?*

surely no one wishes to follow me?

nunc, *now*

nūntiō, 1, *announce*

nūntius, m. 2, *messenger*

nūper, *lately*

nūptiae, f. pl. 1, *marriage*

nurus, f. 4, *daughter-in-law*

nusquam, *nowhere*

nympha, f. 1, *water-sprite*

ō, *o!*

ob, prep. with acc., *on account of*

obdormiscō, -*dormivī*, -*dormitum*, 3, *fall asleep*

obeō, *obīs*, *obīre*, *meet*; *mortem obiit*, *he died*

obicīō, -*icēī*, -*iectum*, -i vb., *throw in the way*; *timōrem mihi obiēcīt*, *charged me with cowardice*

obliviscor, *oblītus*, 3, *forget*; *miseriae oblītus*, *forgetting his misery*

obruō, -*ruī*, -*rutum*, 3, *overwhelm*

obscurus, 1, *dark*

observō, 1, *watch*

obses, *obsidis*, m. f. 3, *hostage*

obsideō, -*sēdī*, -*sessum*, 2, *blockade*

obsidiō, -*iōnis*, f. 3, *blockade*

obsistō, *obstitī*, 3, *oppose*

obstō, *no perf. or sup.*, 1, *oppose*

obsum, *obes*, *obesse*, *harm*; *falsa mihi oberant*, *false reports injured me*

obtemperō, 1, *obey*; *nēmīnī obtemperāvit*, *obeyed no one*

occāsīō, -*iōnis*, f. 3, *opportunity*

occāsus, m. 4, *setting* (of the sun)

Occidēs, -*dentis*, m., -i noun, *West*

occidō, occidī, 3, *fall, set*
occidō, occidī, occisum, 3, *slay*
occupō, 1, *seize*
occurrō, -currī, -cursum, 3,
meet; amicis occurrit, *meets*
his friends

Oceanus, m. 2, *Ocean*

octāvus, 1, *eighth*

octō, *eight*

oculus, m. 2, *eye*

ōdī, ōdisse, *hate*; fut. part.
 ōsūrus

odium, n. 2, *dislike*

offerō, offers, offerre, obtulī, ob-
 lātum, *offer*

officium, n. 2, *duty*

olim, *formerly*

ōmen, ōminis, n. 3, *omen*

omittō, -mīsī, -missum, 3, *leave*
out

omnīnō, *altogether*

omnis, 2, *all*

onus, oneris, n. 3, *burden*

opera, f. 1, *trouble, help*

operiō, operuī, opertum, 4, *cover*
up

opēs, opum, f. pl. 3, *wealth,*
resources. Also opem, opis,
 ope

oportet, oportuit, 2, *it is right*

oppidum, n. 2, *stronghold*

oppōnō, 3, *set against*

opprimō, -pressī, -pressum, 3,
surprise, crush

oppugnō, 1, *assault*

optimus, 1, *best*

optō, 1, *wish*

opus, operis, n. 3, *work*; opus
 est dux or duce, *a leader is*
necessary

ōra, f. 1, *coast*

ōrāculum, n. 2, *oracle*

ōrātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *speech*

ōrātor, -tōris, m. 3, *speaker*

orbis, m., -i noun, *circle*; orbis
 terrārum, *the world*

ōrdior, ōrsus, 4, *begin*

ōrdō, ōrdinis, m. 3, *order*; ex
 ōrdine, *in order*

Oriēns, Orientis, m., -i noun,
East

origō, -ginis, f. 3, *source*

orior, ortus, fut. part. oriturus,
 4, but as -i vb. before *r*, as
 orere, orerer, *arise*

ōrnō, 1, *adorn*

ōrō, 1, *pray*

ortus, m. 4, *rising* (of the sun)

os, ossis, n. 3, *bone*

ōs, ōris, n. 3, *face, mouth*

ōsculum, n. 2, *kiss*

ostendō, -tendi, -tentum or -tēn-
 sum, *display*

ōtium, n. 2, *leisure*

ovis, f., -i noun, *sheep*

ōvum, n. 2, *egg*

paene, *almost*

paenitet, paenituit, 2, *regret*

palūs, palūdis, f. 3, *marsh*

pānis, m., -i noun, *bread*

pār, paris, 2, *equal*

parcō, pepercī, (temperātum), 3,
spare; urbī pepercit, *spared*
the city

parēns, parentis, m. f. 3, *parent*

pāreō, pārui, (obtemperātum), 2,
obey; cōsulī pārē, *obey the*
consul

pariēs, parietis, m. 3, *party-wall*

pariō, peperī, partum, -i vb.
win, give birth to

pariter, *equally*

parō, 1, *collect, prepare*

pars, partis, f., -i noun, *part*

Parthus, m. 2, *a Parthian*

partim, *partly*; partim . . . par-
 tim, *some of them . . . , others*

- parum**, n. 2, nom. acc. s. only, *too little* ; also as adv.
- parvus**, 1, *small* ; comparison—*minor, minimus*
- pāsko**, pāvī, 3, *feed* ; pāsce meās oves, *feed my sheep*
- passus**, m. 4, *pace* ; mille passuum, *mile*
- pāstor**, pāstoris, m. 3, *shepherd*
- pateō**, patuī, 2, *lie open*
- pater**, patris, m. 3, *father*
- patior**, passus, -i vb., *suffer* ; nōn patiar tē abire, *I will not let you go*
- patria**, f. 1, *country*
- pauci**, 1, *few*
- paulatim**, *little by little*
- paulisper**, *for a little while*
- paulum**, n. 2, nom. acc. s. only, *a little*
- pauper**, pauperis, 3, *poor* ; superlative—*pauperrimus*
- paupertās**, -tātis, f. 3, *poverty*
- pavidus**, 1, *frightened*
- pāx**, pācis, f. 3, *peace*. No gen. pl.
- peccō**, 1, *do wrong*
- pectus**, pectoris, n. 3 *breast*
- pecūnia**, f. 1, *money*
- pecus**, pecoris, n. 3, *flock*
- pedes**, peditis, m. 3, *foot-soldier*
- pedester**, pedestris, 2, *on foot*
- peditātus**, m. 4, *infantry*
- peior**, 3, *worse*. See *malus*
- pellis**, f., -i noun, *skin*
- pellō**, pepulī, pulsum, 3, *drive*
- pendeo**, pependī, 2, *hang* (intrans.)
- pendō**, pependī, pēnsūm, 3, *weigh out*
- penitus**, *within, deeply*
- per**, prep. with acc., *through*
- peragō**, -ēgī, -āctum, 3, *complete*
- percipiō**, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i vb., *gather, perceive*
- percurrō**, -currī or -cucurrī, -cursum, 3, *run through*
- percutiō**, -cussī, -cussum, -i vb., *strike*
- perdō**, -didī, -ditum, 3 *destroy*
- pereō**, peris, perire, *perish*
- perferō**, perfers, perferre, pertulī, perlātum, *carry through, endure*
- perficiō**, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., *complete*
- periculum**, n. 2, *danger*
- permittō**, 3, *permit*
- perniciēs**, f. 5, *destruction*
- perrumpō**, 3, *break through*
- Persa**, m. 1, *a Persian* ; usually pl.
- persequor**, 3, *pursue*
- perspiciō**, -spexī, -spectum, -i vb., *see clearly*
- persuādeō**, -suāsī, -suāsūm, 2, *persuade* ; frātrī illud persuāsīt, *persuaded his brother of it*
- pertimēscō**, -timuī, 3, *take alarm*
- pertineō**, -tinuī, 2, *pertain* ; nōn pertinet ad rem, *has nothing to do with it*
- pervādō**, -vāsī, -vāsūm, 3, *spread through*
- perveniō**, -vēnī, -ventum, 4, *arrive*
- pēs**, pedis, m. 3, *foot*
- pessimus**, 1, *worst*. See *malus*
- pestis**, f., -i noun, *plague*
- petō**, petivī or petiī, petītum, 3, *ask, attack* ; petit a mē quem viderim, *he asks me who it was I saw*
- pietās**, -tātis, f. 3, *loyalty, affection* ; pietās ergā patrem, *affection towards his father*
- piger**, pigra, 1, *sluggish*
- piget**, pigitum est, 2, *it is irksome*

pignus, **pignoris**, n. 3, *pledge*
pīlum, n. 2, *pike* (the weapon)
pinguis, 2, *fat*
piscis, m., -i noun, *fish*
pius, 1, *loyal, devoted*
placeō, 2, *win approval*; impers.;
placuit senātui lēgātōs mitti,
the senate resolved that spokes-
men should be sent
placidus, 1, *calm*
Platō, **Platōnis**, m. 3, *Plato*
plēbēs or **plēbs**, **plēbī** or **plēbis**,
 f. 3 and 5, *common people*
plēnus, 1, *full*
plērique, *most*
plērumque, *generally*
pluit, **pluit**, 3, *it rains*
plūrēs. See **plūs**
plūrimī, *very many*
plūrimus, 1, *in very great num-*
ber
plūs, n. 3, nom. and acc., *more*;
plūris tē faciō, I value you
more. Plur.; **plūres**, **plūra**,
plūrium, adj. 3, *more*
poena, f. 1, *punishment*
poēta, m. 1, *poet*
polliceor, 2, *promise*
Pompeius, m. 2, *Pompey*
pōmum, n. 2, *apple, fruit*
pondus, **ponderis**, n. 2, *weight*
pōnō, **posui**, **positum**, 3, *place*
pōns, **pontis**, m., -i noun, *bridge*
populus, m. 2, *people*
porta, f. 1, *gate*
portō, 1, *carry*
portas, m. 4, *harbour*
poscō, **poscī**, 3, *ask*; **patrem**
clāvēs poscit, asks his father
for the keys
possideō, -**sēdī**, -**sessum**, 2, *pos-*
sess
possum, **potes**, **posse**, **potui**, *be*
able

post, adv., *afterwards, behind*;
 prep., *after, behind*
postea, *afterwards*
posterus, *behind, later*; com-
 parison—**posterior**, **postrēmus**
postquam, conj., *after*
postrēmō, *lastly*
postrēmum, adv., *last of all*
postrēmus, *last.* See **posterus**.
postrīdiē, *on the day after*
potestās, -**tātis**, f. 3, *power*
potior, 4, *get possession of*; **urbe**
potitus est, took the city
potius, *rather*
prae, prep. with abl., *in front of,*
by reason of
praebeō, 2, *provide*; **fortem sē**
praebuit, showed himself brave
praeceps, -**cipitis**, 3, *headlong.*
 Abl. -**cipitī**, nom. acc. pl.
 -**cipitia**
praeceptum, n. 2, *teaching*
praecipio, -**cēpī**, -**ceptum**, -i vb.,
teach; **praecēpit mihi pārere,**
taught me to obey
praecipuus, 1, *principal*
praeclārus, 1, *distinguished*
praeda, f. 1, *booty*
praedīcō, 3, *predict*
praedō, -**dōnis**, m. 3, *brigand*
praeēō, **praeīs**, **praeīre**, *go in*
front
praeferō, **praefers**, **praeferre**,
 -**tulī**, -**lātum**, *prefer*
praeficiō, -**fēcī**, -**fectum**, -i vb.,
set in command; **praefēcīt le-**
*giōnī frātre*m, *gave his brother*
command of the legion
praemittō, 3, *send in advance*
praemium, n. 2, *prize*
praesēns, -**sentis**, 2, *present,*
helpful. Abl. **praesente**
praesertim, *especially.*
praesidium, n. 2, *garrison*;

cohortēs praesidiō reliquit, *left the divisions as a garrison*

praestō, -stiti, -stitum, 1, *furnish ; sē fortem praestitit, showed himself brave ; fidem praestitit, made good his promise ; impers. ; praestat abire, it is best to go*

praesum, praees, praesse, *am in command ; quis urbī praest ? who is in command of the city ?*

praeter, prep., *past, except*

praetereā, *besides*

praetereō, -is, -īre, *pass by*

praeteritus, 1, *past*

praetor, -tōris, m. 3, *praetor*

precēs, f. pl. 3, *prayers*. Also

precem, prece

precor, 1, *pray*

prehendō, -hendī, -hēsum, 3, *seize*

premō, pressī, pressum, 3, *press*

pretium, n. 2, *price, reward*

Priamus, m. 2, *Priam*

prīdiē, *the day before*

primō, *at first*

prīmum, *firstly*

primus, 1, *first*

prīnceps, -cipis, m. 3, *chief*

prīncipium, n. 2, *beginning*

prior, comp. adj., *in advance*

priusquam, conj., *before*

prō, prep. with abl., *on behalf of*

prō, particle of exclamation ; prō

Iuppiter ! by heaven !

probus, 1, *honest*

prōcēdō, 3, *advance*

procul, *at a little distance*

prōcumbō, -cubūi, -cubitum, 3, *fall to the ground*

prōdeō, prōdis, prōdire, *come forward*

prōdō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *betray*

prōdūcō, 3, *lead forward*

proelium, n. 2, *battle*

profectō, *assuredly*

prōferō, -fers, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, *bring forward*

proficiscor, -fectus, 3, *start*

profiteor, -fessus, 2, *announce*

profundō, 3, *pour out*

prōgredior, -gressus, -i vb., *advance*

prohibeō, 2, *prevent ; prohibēs mē dicere, you stop me from speaking*

prōmissum, n. 2, *promise*

prōmittō, 3, *promise ; prōmisit sē adfore, promised to be there*

prope, adv. and prep., *near ; comparison—propius, proximē*

properō, 1, *hasten*

propinquus, 1, *near ; comparison—propior, proximus*

propior, 3, *nearer*

prōpōnō, 3, *set forth*

propter, prep., *on account of*

propterea, *therefore*

prōsequor, -secūtus, 3, *attend on the way*

prōsper, prōspēra, 1, *prosperous*

prōsum, prōdes, prōdesse, prō-fui, *benefit ; cui prōfui ? whom did I benefit ?*

prōtegō, 3, *protect*

prōtinus, *at once*

prōvideō, 2, *look forward, provide*

prōvincia, f. 1, *sphere of duty, province*

proximus, 1, *nearest*

prūdēs, -dentis, 2, *farseeing*

prūdētia, f. 1, *forethought*

pudet, puduit or pudītum est, 2, *feel ashamed*

pudor, pudōris, m. 3, *shame, sense of honour*

puella, f. 1, *girl*

puer, pueri, m. 2, *boy*

pugna, f. 1, *battle*

pugnō, 1, *fight*; cum Gallis pugnat, *he is fighting against the Gauls*

pulcher, pulchra, 1, *beautiful*

pulchritūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *beauty*

pulvis, pulveris, m. 3, *dust*

puppis, f., -i noun, *poop, ship*.

Abl. puppi or puppe

putō, 1, *think*

quaerō, quaesivī, quaesitum, 3, *ask*; quaesivit ex mē quis essem, *asked me who I was*

quālis, 2, *such as, as*

quālis? *of what sort?*

quam, *than, how*

quamquam, *although*

quamvis, *although*

quandō, *because*

quandō? *when?*

quantus, 1, *as great as, as*

quantus? *how great?*

quārtus, 1, *fourth*

quasi, *as if*

quater, *four times*

quaternī, *in groups of four*

quatiō, no perf., quassum, -i vb., *shake, wreck*

quattuor, *four*

-que, *and*; **-que . . . -que**, *both . . . and*

queō, defective vb., *be able*

quercus, f. 4, *oak tree*

queror, questus, 3, *complain*

quī, quae, quod, cuius, cui, *who*

quī? quae? quod? *of what sort?*

quia, *because*

quicunque, quae-, quod-, *whoever, whatever*

quīdam, quae-, quid-, *a certain one, a*

quidem, *indeed*

quiēscō, quiēvī, quiētum, 3, *become quiet, fall asleep*

quilibet, quae-, quod-, or quid-, *whoever (whichever) you please*

quīn, *so that . . . not*

quīnī, 1, *in groups of five*

quīnque, *five*

quīntus, 1, *fifth*

-quis, -quae or -qua, -quid.

-cuius, cui, *any*

quis? quae? quid? cuius? cui? *who?*

quisquam, quicquam or quidquam, *any*

quisque, quaeque, quidque, *each*

quisquis, quidquid, *whoever*

quīvis, quaevis, quodvis or quidvis, *whoever you please*

quō, *to which place*

quō? *to what place?*

quoad, *until*

quōcircā, *wherefore*

quōcumque, *whithersoever*

quod, *in that, because*

quōminus, *so that . . . not*

quōmodo, *as*

quōmodo? *how?*

quondam, *once*

quoniam, *because*

quoque, *also*

quot, indecl., *as many as, as*

quot? indecl., *how many?*

quotiēns, relative num. adv., *as often as, as*

quotiēns? *how many times?*

quotus? *which in numerical order?*

rāmus, m. 2, *branch*

rāna, f. 1, *frog*

rapidus, 1, *swift*

rapiō, rapuī, raptum, -i vb., *snatch, seize*

rārō, *seldom*

rārus, loosely arranged, sparse
ratiō, -iōnis, f. 3, reason, plan
ratis, f., -i noun, boat
recēdō, 3, withdraw
recēns, recentis, 2, fresh
receptus, m. 4, retreat; signum
 receptui, signal for retreat
recipiō, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i vb.,
 get back; sē recipiunt, they
 retreat
recitō, 1, read
rēctus, 1, straight, upright
recūsō, refuse
reddō, -didī, -ditum, 3, restore
redeō, redīs, redīre, come back
redigō, -ēgī, -āctum, 3, reduce
redimō, -ēmī, -ēemptum, 3, re-
 deem
redūcō, 3, lead back
referō, refers, referre, rettulī,
 relātum, carry back; grātiā
 referre, show gratitude by act
rēfert, rēferre, rētulit, it con-
 cerns; nōn rēfert sapientis ubi
 vivat, it makes no difference to
 a philosopher where he lives;
 quid meā rēfert? what does it
 matter to me?
reficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., re-
 pair, refit
rēgina, f. 1, queen
regiō, -iōnis, f. 3, district
rēgnō, 1, reign
rēgnum, n. 2, sovereignty
regō, rēxī, rēctum, 3, rule
regredior, -gressus, 3, return
reiciō, reiēcī, reiectum, -i vb.,
 throw back
religiō, -iōnis, f. 3, religious
 scruple. Also relligiō
relinquō, -liquī, -lictum, 3, leave
 behind
reliquus, 1, left over
relligiō. See religiō

remittō, 3, let go
removeō, 2, remove
rēmus, m. 2, oar
reor, ratus, 2, think
reparō, 1, make good
repellō, reppulī, repulsum, 3,
 drive back
repente, suddenly
reperiō, repperī, repertum, 4,
 find
repetō, 3, seek again
reponō, 3, replace
requirō, -quīsivī, -quīsītum, 3,
 seek for
rēs, f. 5, property, event, thing
resistō, restitī, 3, resist; dolōrī
 resiste, do not give in to pain
respiciō, -spexī, -spectum, -i vb.,
 regard
respondeō, -spondī, -spōnsum,
 2, answer; respondē mihi,
 answer me!
rēs pūblica, f. 1, commonwealth
restituō, -stitui, -stitūtum, 3,
 restore
restō, restitī, 1, remain over;
 impers.; restat ut eī resistā-
 mus, there is no course left but
 resistance
rēte, n., -i noun, net. Abl. rēte
retineō, retinui, retentum, 2,
 hold back
revertor, revertī, reversum, 3,
 return
revocō, 1, call back
rēx, rēgis, m. 3, king
Rhēnus, m. 2, Rhine
rideō, rīsī, rīsum, 2, laugh
ripa, f. 1, bank
rōbur, rōboris, n. 3, strength
rogō, 1, ask
Rōma, f. 1, Rome
Rōmānus, 1, Roman
Rōmānus, m. 2, a Roman

rota, f. 1, *wheel*
rumpō, rūpī, ruptum, 3, *break*
ruō, rūi, fut. part. ruitūrus, 3,
rush forth
rūpēs, f., -i noun, *rock*
rūrsus, *again*
rūs, n. 3, *country*. Loc. rūri

sacer, **sacra**, 1, *sacred*
sacerdōs, -dōtis, m. f. 3, *priest*,
priestess

saeculum, n. 2, *generation*

saepe, *often*

saevus, 1, *cruel*

sagitta, f. 1, *arrow*

saltem, *at least*

salūs, salūtis, f. 3, *safety*

salvē, salvēte, *welcome!*

salvus, 1, *safe*

sānctus, 1, *holy*

sanguis, sanguinis, m. 3, *blood*

sānus, 1, *healthy*

sapiēns, sapientis, m. f. 3, *wise*
person, sage

sapientia, f. 1, *wisdom*

sapiō, no pf. or sup., -i vb., *show*
taste, have wisdom

sat, n. 3, nom. acc. s. only,
enough; also as adv.

satis, n. 3, nom. acc. s. only,
enough; also as adv.

saucius, 1, *wounded*

saxum, n. 2, *rock, stone*

scandō, scandi, scānsum, 3,
climb

scelus, sceleris, n. 3, *crime*

scīlicet, *clearly*

sciō, no pf. or sup., 4, *know*

Scipiō, -iōnis, m. 3, *Scipio*

scriba, m. 1, *clerk*

scribō, scripsī, scriptum, 3, *write*

scūtum, n. 2, *shield*

sē or **sēsē**, suī, sibi, *self* or
selves

sēcērnō, -crēvī, -crētum, 3, *sepa-*
rate

secō, secuī, sectum, 1, *cut*

secundus, 1, *favourable*; as
numeral, *second*

sed, *but*

sedeō, sēdī, sessum, 2, *sit*

sēdēs, f., -i noun, *home*

seges, segetis, f. 3, *crop*

sēgnis, 2, *idle*

semel, *once*

sēmen, sēminis, n. 3, *seed*

semper, *always*

senātus, m. 4, *senate*

senectūs, -tūtis, f. 3, *old age*

senex, senis, m. 3, *old man*

sēnsus, m. 4, *feeling, sense*

sententia, f. 1, *decision*

sentiō, sēnsī, sēnsus, 4, *feel*,
ascertain

septem, *seven*

septimus, 1, *seventh*

sepulcrum, n. 2, *tomb*

sequor, secūtus, 3, *follow*

sermō, -ōnis, m. 3, *conversation*

serō, sēvī, satum, 3, *sow, plant*

sērō, *too late*

sērus, 1, *late*

serviō, 4, *serve*; voluptātī servit,
is the slave of pleasure

servitūs, -tūtis, f. 3, *service*

servō, 1, *save*

servus, m. 2, *slave*

seu, or; **seu** . . . **seu**, *whether*
. . . or

sex, *six*

sextus, 1, *sixth*

sī, *if*; **sī forte**, *on the chance*
that

sīc, *so*

siccus, 1, *dry*

Sicilia, f. 1, *Sicily*

sīcubi, *if . . . anywhere, if . . .*
at any time

- sīdus**, sīderis, n. 3, *heavenly body, star*
signum, n. 2, *sign, signal*
silentium, n. 2, *silence*
sileō, siluī, 2, *be silent*
silva, f. 1, *wood*
similis, 2, *like*; comparison—
 similior, simillimus; similis
 frātris or frātrī, *like his brother*
simul, *at the same time*
simulō, 1, *pretend*
sine, prep. with abl., *without*
singulāris, 2, *remarkable*
singuli, group numeral 1, *one by one*
sinister, sinistra, *on the left hand*
sinō, no pf. or sup., 3, *allow*
sinus, m. 4, *lap, fold*
sistō, no pf. or sup., 3, *set up*
sitiō, no pf. or sup., 4, *be thirsty*
sitis, sitim, f., -i noun, *thirst*.
 Abl. siti
sive, or; sive . . . sive, *whether . . . or*
socer, socerī, m. 2, *father-in-law*
socius, m. 2, *companion, ally*
sōl, sōlis, m. 3, *sun*
soleō, solitus, 2, *be accustomed*
sōlitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *loneliness*
sollicitūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *anxiety*
sollicitus, 1, *anxious*
sōlor, 1, *console*
sōlus, sōlius, sōlī, *alone*
solvō, solvi, solūtum, 3, *loosen*;
 solve patriam metū, *free your country from fear*
somnus, m. 2, *sleep*
sonō, sonuī, sonitum, 1, *sound*
soror, sorōris, f. 3, *sister*
sors, sortis, f., -i noun, *lot*
sortior, 4, *assign by lot*
spatium, n. 2, *space*
speciēs, f. 5, *appearance*
spectō, 1, *gaze at*
spērō, 1, *hope*
spēs, f. 5, *hope*
spīrō, 1, *breathe*
spondeō, spopondi, spōnsum 2,
promise, betroth
statim, *at once*
statuō, statuī, statūtum, 3, *set up, determine*
stella, f. 1, *star*
sternō, strāvī, strātum, 3, *lay on the ground*
stō, steti, 1, *stand*
studium, n. 2, *zeal*
stultitia, f. 1, *folly*
stultus, 1, *foolish*
suādeō, suāsī, suāsum, 2, *persuade*; pācem mihi suādēbat,
he urged peace on me
sub, prep. with acc., *to*; prep.
 with abl., *under*
subeō, subis, subire, *come up, approach*
subigō, -ēgi, -āctum, 3, *reduce to submission*
subitō, *suddenly*
sublimis, 2, *aloft*
subsequor, 3, *follow up*
subsidiū, n. 2, *reinforcement*
subveniō, -vēnī, -ventum, 4,
help; amicis subvenit, *helps his friends*
succēdō, 3, *move forwards*
succurrō, -curī, -cursum, 3, *run to help*; succurre patriae, *come to your country's help*
sufficiō, -fēcī, -fectum, -i vb., *be enough*
sum, es, esse, *am*
summa, f. 1, *total*; summa imperī, *supreme command*
summus, 1, *topmost, last*. See superus
sūmō, sūmsi sūmptum, 3, *take up*

super, prep. with acc., *to the top of*; with abl., *above*

superbus, 1, *proud*

superi. See *superus*

superior, 3, *higher*. See *superus*

superō, 1, *surpass, cross over*

supersum, -es, -esse, *remain over*

superus, 1, *above*; **superi**, **superum**, *the gods above*; comparison —*superior, suprēmus or summus*

supplicium, n. 2, *punishment*

suprā, adv. and prep., *above*

suprēmum, *for the last time*

suprēmus, 1, *highest, last*. See *superus*

surgō, **surrēxi**, **surrēctum**, 3, *arise*

suscipiō, -cēpī, -ceptum, -i vb., *take up*

suspendō, -pendī, -pēsum, 3, *hang up*

suspīcor, 1, *suspect*

sustineō, -tinuī, 2, *support*

suus, 1, *his own, their own*

Syrācūsae, f. pl. 1, *Syracuse*

taceō, 2, *am silent*

tacitus, 1, *silent*

taedet, **pertaesum est**, 2, *it wearies*

tālis, 2, *such*

tam, *so*

tamen, *on the other hand*

tandem, *at length*

tangō, **tetigī**, **tāctum**, 3, *touch*

tantus, 1, *so great*

tardus, 1, *slow*

taurus, m. 2, *bull*

tēctum, n. 2, *roof, house*

tēgo, **tēxi**, **tēctum**, 3, *cover, protect*

tellūs, **tellūris**, f. 3, *earth*

tēlum, n. 2, *weapon*

temere, *thoughtlessly*; **nōn temere est quod advenīs**, *there is purpose in your coming*

temeritās, -tātis, f. 3, *thoughtlessness*

temperō, 1, *control*; **sibi temperat**, *rules himself*

tempestās, -tātis, f. 3, *season, storm*

templum, n. 2, *temple*

tempus, **temporis**, n. 3, *time*

tendō, **tetendī**, **tēsum**, 3, *stretch*; **intrans.**, *go*

tenebrae, f. pl. 1, *darkness*

teneō, **tenuī**, 2, *hold*

tener, **tenera**, 1, *tender*

tenuis, 2, *thin*

ter, *three times*

tergum, n. 2, *back*

terni, *group numeral, in threes*

terra, f. 1, *earth*

terreō, 2, *frighten*

tertius, 1, *third*

testis, m. f., -i noun, *witness*

testūdō, -dinis, f. 3, *tortoise*; as military term, *mantlet*

Teucrī, **Teucrum** or **Teucrōrum**, m. pl. 2, *Trojans*

Thēbae, f. pl. 1, *Thebes*

Thermopylae, f. pl. 1, *Thermopylae*

Thessalia, f. 1, *Thessaly*

Tiberis, **Tiberim**, m., -i noun, *Tiber*. Abl. **Tiberi**

timeo, **timuī**, 2, *fear*

timidus, 1, *frightened*

timor, **timōris**, m. 3, *fear*

tingō, **tinxi**, **tinctum**, 3, *dip, dye*

tollō, **sustuli**, **sublātum**, 3, *lift*

tonat, **tonuit**, 1, *it thunders*

tot, indecl. num. adj., *so many*

totiēns, *so often*

- tōtus, tōtius, tōti, *all, complete*
 trādō, -didī, -ditum, 3, *hand over*
 trahō, trāxī, tractum, 3, *draw*
 trāciō, -iēcī, -iectum, -i vb., *throw across*; exercitum flūmen trāiēcit, *threw his army across the river*
 trāns, prep., *across*
 trānseō, -is, -īre, *cross over*
 trānsfuga, m. 1, *deserter*
 trānsfugiō, -fūgī, -i vb., *desert*
 tremō, tremuī, 3, *tremble*
 trēs, 2, *three*
 tribuō, tribuī, tribūtum, 3, *assign*
 tribus, f. 4, *tribe*
 trigintā, *thirty*
 trinī, group num., *three*; trīna castra, *three camps*
 triplex, 2, *threefold*
 tristis, 2, *bitter, sad*
 tristitia, f. 1, *sadness*
 Trōas, Trōada, *a Trojan woman*
 Troia, f. 1, *Troy*
 Troiānus, m. 2, *a Trojan*
 Trōs, Trōa, *a Trojan*
 tū, *you*
 tuecr, tuitus, 2, *watch*
 tum, *then*
 tumultus, m. 4, *disturbance*
 turba, f. 1, *crowd*
 turpis, 2, *disgraceful*
 turris, f., -i noun, *tower*. Abl. turri or turre
 tussis, tussim, f., -i noun, *cough*. Abl. tussī
 tūtō, *safely*
 tūtus, 1, *safe*
 tuus, *your, yours*
 ubi, *when, where*
 ubi? *when? where?*
 ubicumque, *whenever, wherever*
 ubique, *everywhere*
 ulciscor, ultus, 3, *avenge, punish*
 Ulixēs, Ulixēn, Ulixis or Ulixī, *Ulysses*
 ūllus, ūllius, ulli, *any*
 ulterior, *beyond*; superlative—ultimus
 ultrā, adv. and prep., *beyond*
 ultrō, *of one's own accord*
 umbra, f. 1, *shade*
 umerus, m. 2, *shoulder*
 umquam or unquam, *ever*
 ūnā, *together*
 unda, f. 1, *wave*
 unde, *whence*
 unde? *whence?*
 undique, *on all sides*
 unguis, m., -i noun, *nail, talon*
 ūniversus, 1, *in one body*
 ūnus, ūnūs, ūnī, *one*
 urbānus, 1, *of the city*
 urbs, urbis, f. 3, *city*
 ūrō, ussī, ustum, 3 *burn* (trans.)
 usquam, *anywhere*
 ūsus, m. 4, *use, need*; ūsus est, as in: ūsus est gladiō, *a sword is needed*
 ut, conj.; without change of mood, *as, when*; with the subjunctive mood, *in order that, so that, that*
 ut, particle of exclamation
 uter? utra? utrīus? utrī? *which of the two?*
 uterque, utraque, utriusque, utrique, *both*
 ūtilis, 2, *useful*
 ūtilitās, -tātis, f. 3, *usefulness*
 utinam, particle of exclamation, used in wishes
 ūtor, ūsus, 3, *use*; tē amīcō ūsus sum, *I have found you a friend*
 utrimque, *on both sides*
 utrum, particle of interrogation;

- as in : *utrum mē an tē petit*,
does he want you or me?
uxor, *uxōris*, f. 3, *wife*
- vacō**, 1, *have leisure*; *amīcīs*
vacō, *I find time for my*
friends
vacuus, 1, *empty*
vādō, no pf. or sup., 3, *go for-*
ward
vadum, n. 2, *shallow water*
vae, particle of exclamation,
woe! *vae victis*, *the worse for*
the losers
vagor, 1, *wander*
valdē, *much*
valeō, *valui*, 2, *be well*; *valē*,
farewell
valētūdō, -*dinis*, f. 3, *health*
validus, 1, *strong*
vallis, f., -i noun, *valley*
vāllum, n. 2, *rampart*
vānus, 1, *empty*, *boastful*
Varius, m. 2, *Varius*
varius, 1, *many-coloured*, *various*
vāstō, 1, *lay waste*
vāstus, 1, *huge*, *waste*
vātēs, m. f., -i noun, *prophet*,
prophetess. Gen. pl. *vātum*
-ve, or; **-ve** . . . **-ve**, *either* . . .
or
vectigal, *vectigālis*, n., -i noun,
tax
vehemēns, 2, *violent*
vehementer, *violently*
vehō, *vexī*, *vectum*, 3, *draw*; *middle*, **vehor**, *ride*
Veii, m. pl. 2, *Veii* (a town near
Rome)
vel, or; **vel** . . . **vel**, *either* . . .
or
vēlōx, *vēlōcis*, 2, *swift*
vēlum, n. 2, *sail*
veiut, *as*
- vēndō**, -*didī*, *ditum*, 3, *sell*
vēneō, *vēnīs*, *vēnīre*, *vēnī*, *am*
sold; *quantū vēnīit?* *for how*
much was it sold?
veneror, 1, *respect*, *worship*
venia, f. 1, *pardon*
veniō, *vēnī*, *ventum*, 4, *come*
ventus, m. 2, *wind*
Venus, *Veneris*, f. 3, *Venus*
vēr, *vēris*, n. s. 3, *spring* (the
season)
verbum, n. 2, *word*
vereor, 2, *fear*
Vergilius, m. 2, *Virgil*
vērītās, -*tātis*, f. 3, *truthfulness*
vērō, *but*
versō, v. 1, *turn about*
versus, m. 4, *verse*
vertex, *verticis*, m. 3, *top*
vertō, *vertī*, *versum*, 3, *turn*
(trans.); *middle*, **vector**, *turn*
(intrans.)
vērūm, *but*
vērū, 1, *true*
vēscor, no part., 3, *feed on*; *vēscitur herbā*, *feeds on grass*
vesperi, *in the evening*
vester, *vestra*, 1, *your*, *yours*
vēstīgium, n. 2, *footprint*, *trace*
vestis, f., -i noun, *garment*
vetō, *vetuī*, *vetitum*, 1, *forbid*
vetus, *veteris*, 3, *old*; *super-*
lative—veterrimus
vexō, 1, *worry*
via, f. 1, *road*
vicēs, f. pl. 3 (also *vicem*, *vicis*,
vice), *changes*, *phases*
vicīnus, 1, *neighbouring*
vicissim, *in turns*
victor, -*tōris*, m. 3, *conqueror*
victōria, f. 1, *victory*
victrix, *victricis*, f. 3, *victorious*
videō, *vīdī*, *visum*, 2, *see*; *middle*, **videor**, *seem*

- vigilia**, f. 1, *waking, watching*
vigilō, 1, *watch*
vigintī, indecl. num. adj., *twenty*
vilis, 2, *common, cheap*
vinciō, vīxī, vinctum, 4, *bind*
vincō, vici, victum, 3, *conquer*
vinculum, n. 2, *bond, chain*
vīnum, n. 2, *wine*
violēns, violentis, 2, *violent*
vir, viri, virum or virorum, m. 2, *man, husband*
virēs, f. pl., -i noun, *strength*; sing. **vis**, vim, *violence*. Abl. vi
virgō, virginis, f. 3, *maid*
viridis, 2, *green*
virtūs, virtūtis, f. 3, *courage, virtue*
vīrus, n. 2 and 3, *poison*. Acc. vīrus
vis. See virēs
vīta, f. 1, *life*
vitium, n. 2, *vice, wickedness*
- vītō**, 1, *avoid*
vīvō, vixī, victum, 3, *live*
vīvus, 1, *living*
vix, *scarcely*
vocō, 1, *call*
volō, 1, *fly* (on wings)
volō, vis, velle, voluī, *wish*
voluntās, -tātis, f. 3, *inclination*
voluptās, -tātis, f. 3, *pleasure*
volvō, volvi, 3, *roll* (trans.); middle, **volvō**, *roll* (intrans.)
vōs, *you*
voeō, vōvī, vōtum, 2, *vow*
vōx, vōcis, f. 3, *voice*
vulgus, n. 2 and 3, *common people*. Acc. vulgus
vulnerō, 1, *wound*
vulnus, vulneris, n. 3, *blow, wound*
vulpēs, f., -i noun, *fox*
vultus, m. 4, *countenance*
Zephyrus, m. 2, *west wind*

SPECIAL VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS.—*cf.*, compare (confer); *post-cl.*, post-classical; *sc.*, (scilicet) that is to say.

aboleō, 2, *destroy, abolish*
abōminātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *abom-
 ination*
abundō, 1, *abound*
abyssus, f. 2, *abyss*
accitus, part., *summoned*
adaequō, 1, *make equal*
adfigō, -fixī, -fixum, 3, *fix to*
adfligō, -flīxī, -flictum, 3, *afflict*
adiūtor, m. 3, *helper*
admīrātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *wonder*
admoveō, 2, *move towards*
adnūntiō, 1, *report to*
adpellō, 1, *appeal to*
adprobō, 1, *approve*
adsiliō, 4, *leap towards*
advehō, 3, *carry towards*
advena, m. f. 1, *newcomer*
aedificium, n. 2, *building*
aedificō, 1, *build*
aereus, 1, *brazen, bronze*
āles, ālitis, 2, *winged*
aliquantō, *by a large amount*
altrix, altrīcis, f. 3, *nurse*
alumnus, m. 2, *nurseling*
ambitiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *ambition*
amphitheātrum, n. 2, *amphi-
 theatre*
ancīlia, n. pl. 3, *sacred shields*
angelus, m. 2, *angel*
angustia, f. sing. 1, *post-cl.,
 narrow circumstances*
anhēlus, 1, *panting*
anniversārius, 1, *yearly*

annuus, 1, *yearly*
antefixa, n. pl., 2, *objects fixed
 in front (of roof tiles)*
antiquus, 1, *ancient*
apostolus, m. 2, *apostle*
arātrum, n. 2, *plough*
ārea, f. 1, *open space*
argūmentum, n. 2, *proof, sub-
 ject*
armō, 1, vb., *arm*
asylum, n. 2, *refuge*
ātrium, n. 2, *hall of house*
atrōx, atrōcis, 2, *fierce*
augustus, 1, *venerable*
aurātus, 1, *gilded*
auspicātus, part., *having taken
 auspices*
āvellō, -velli, -vulsum, *snatch
 away*
avitus, 1, *ancestral*
axis, m. 2, -i noun, *axle, sky*
basilica, f. 1, *large public hall*
bellicōsus, 1, *warlike*
belliger, -īgera, 1, *waging war*
bēstia, f. 1, *beast*
bibliothēca, f. 1, *library*
biennium, n. 2, *space of two
 years*
būcina, f. 1, *horn*
cānus, 1, *white*
caput, capitis, n. 3, *capital city*
cāritās, cāritātis, f. 3, *love*

catacumbae, f. pl. 1, *catacombs*
caterva, f. 1, *crowd*
cella, f. 1, *sanctuary*
cēterum, *but*
circumagō, 3, *drive round*
circumfundō, 3, *pour round*
cladēs, f. -i noun, *disaster*
clēmēntia, f. 1, *mercy*
cloāca, f. 1, *drain*
coemētērium, n. 2, *cemetery*
coerceō, 2, *restrain*
cohibeō, 2, *restrain*
color, colōris, m. 3, *colour*
columna, f. 1, *column*
cōmiter, *courteously*
comitor, 1, *accompany*
commeātus, m. 4, sing., *inter-*
course, pl., *supplies*
commoditās, -tātis, f. 3, *con-*
venience
commorior, 3, *die with*
compos, compotis, 3, *possessed*
of
conciliō, 1, *conciliate*
concumbō, 3, *lie down*
cōnfluō, -flūxī, 3, *flow together*
cōnsortium, n. 2, *share, partner-*
ship
cōnstitūtiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *constitu-*
tion
cōnsulāris, 2, *consular*
cōnsultum, n. 2, *decree*
cōnsummō, 1, *complete*
contemnō, -tēpsī, temptum,
 3, *despise*
contrādicō, 3, *speak against*
conventiculum, n. 2, *meeting-*
place
convivō, 3, *live together*
cornipēs, -pedis, m. 3, *horse*
creātūra, f. 1, post-cl., *creature*
cremō, 1, *burn*
crinis, m. -i noun, *hair*
cruentus, 1, *bloody*

crux, crucis, f. 3, *cross*
cultus, m. 4, *worship*
cūria, f. 1, *senate-house*
cuspis, cupidis, f. 3, *point*

damnātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *condemna-*
tion
dēbellō, 1, *war down*
dēferō nōmen, *accuse*
dēfōrmis, 2, *shapeless*
dēlūbrum, n. 2, *shrine*
dēnsus, 1, *thick*
dēpāscor, 3, *feed upon*
dēsertum, n. 2, *wilderness*
dēsignō, 1, *mark out*
dēsōlātus, 1, *desolate*
dēvehō, 3, *carry down*
diaconus, m. 2, *servant*
dico, 1, *dedicate*
dīruō, 3, *destroy*
discipulus, m. 2, *learner*
discriminō, 1, *distinguish*
distīnctiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *distinction*
dīvellō, 3, *tear apart*
dīversus, 1, *different, separate*
domesticus, 1, *in or of a house*
domitor, -tōris, m. 3, *conqueror*
domō, domuī, domitum, 1, *subdue*
dracō, m. 3, *dragon*

ēbrius, *drunken*
ecclēsia, f. 1, *church*
ēdicō, 3, *proclaim*
ēditus, 1, *uplifted*
ēmergō, -mersī, mersum, 3,
emerge
ēmineō, -minuī, 2, *rise above*
episcopus, m. 2, *bishop*
equidem, *certainly* (usually with
 1st pers.)
ēscendō, 3, *go inland*
ēvangeliūm, n. 2, *gospel*
ēvidēs, 2, *manifest*
exanimis, 2, *lifeless*

exaudiō, 4, *hear*
excidō, 3, *cut out*
excūdō, -cussī, -cussum, 3, *hammer out*
exemplum, n. 2, *punishment*
eximō, 3, *take away*
explōrō, 1, *explore*
exsculpō, -sculpsī, -sculptum, 3, *carve*
exsertus, part., *thrust out, uncovered*
exstruō, -strūxī, -strūctum, 3, *build*

faber, fabri, m. 2, *workman*
famulus, m. 2, *attendant*
faucēs, f. pl., -i noun, *jaws*, rarely sing.
favor, favōris, m. 3, *favour*
ferreus, 1, *of iron*
festinātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *haste*
festinō, 1, *hasten*
fēstus, 1, *festal*
fiala, f. 1, *cup, bowl*
fictilis, 2, *moulded (of clay)*
fidūcia, f. 1, *confidence*
flammiger, -gera, 1, *flame-bearing*
flāvus, f. *yellow*
flētus, m. 4, *weeping*
flectō, flexī, flexum, 3, *bend*
flō, 1, *blow*
flūctuō, 1, *surge, toss*
fōrma, f. 1, *shape*
fōrmidō, 1, *fear*
forus, m. 2, *gangway*
fossa, f. 1, *ditch*
frequēns, frequentis, 2, *crowded*
frequentia, f. 1, *crowd*
fremitus, m. 4, *murmur*
frūgēs, f. pl. 3, *fruit, corn*
fulmineus, 1, *thundering*
gelu, n. 4, *frost, cold* (abl. only in use)

gemma, f. 1, *gem*
genius, m. 2, *guardian spirit*
grātēs, f. pl. 3, *thanks*
gravor, 1, *take ill*
gressus, m. 4, *step*

hērēditās, -tātis, f. 3, *inheritance*
horrendus, 1, *terrible*
horrēscō, 3, *shudder*
horribilis, 2, *terrible*
horror, horrōris, m. 3, *shuddering*
hospitium, n. 2, *lodging*

immēnsus, 1, *huge*
implicō, -plicuī, -plicitum, 1, *enfold*
incidō, -cidī, -cīsum, 3, *cut into*
incremētum, n. 2, *increase*
indulgentia, f. 1, *indulgence*
inēbriō, 1, *make drunken*
infigō, -fixī, -fixum, 3, *fix in*
inhabitō, 1, *inhabit*
instrūmentum, n. 2, *means, instrument*
insula, f. 1, *block of dwellings*
intāctus, 1, *untouched*
interiaceō, 2, *lie between*
intericiō, 3, *throw between*
interitus, m. 4, *destruction*
interrogātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *question*
invisus, 1, *hated*
iterō, 1, *repeat*
iuba, f. 1, *mane*
iūs iūrandum, n., *oath*

lacertus, m. 2, *arm*
languor, languōris, m. 3, *weariness*
later, lateris, m. 3, *brick*
latericius, adj. 1, *made of brick*
lātitudō, -dinis, f. 3, *breadth*
laxō, 1, *loosen*
laxus, adj. 1, *loose*

- libellus**, m. 2, *written accusation*
ligō, 1, *bend*
litō, 1, *appease*
locuplēs, -plētis, 2, *rich*
longitūdō, -tūdinis, f. 3, *length*
lūdibrium, n. 2, *sport, mockery*
lūgubris, 2, *mournful*
lupātus, 1, *jagged* (lit. furnished with wolf's teeth)
lūstrō, 1, *wander over*
lūxuria, f. 1, *luxury*
- māchina**, f. 1, *engine*
mactō, 1, *sacrifice*
magistrātus, m. 4, *magistrate*
magnificentia, f. 1, *magnificence*
malignus, adj. 1, *ill-disposed*
mamma, f. 1, *breast*
mandūcō, 1, *chew*
margarīta, f. 1, *pearl*
maritimus, 1, *maritime, by sea*
marmor, marmoris, n. 3, *marble*
marmoreus, 1, *marble, of marble*
martyr, martyris, m. f. 3, *martyr*
māteria, f. 1, *wood*
mātrōna, f. 1, *matron*
mediterrāneus, 1, *inland*
memoria, f. 1, *monument*
mercēs, f. pl. -i noun, *merchandise*
meretrīx, -trīcis, f. 3, *wanton woman*
mētor, mēnsus, 4, *measure*
mināx, minācis, 2, *threatening*
ministerium, n. 2, *service*
mirāculum, n. 2, *wonderful thing*
mītigō, 1, *soften*
mōmentum, n. 2, *moment*
monumentum, n. 2, *memorial*
mordeō, momordī, morsum, 3, *bite*
morsus, m. 4, *bite*
mortificō, 1, *make to die*
mōtus, m. 4, *movement*
mundus, m. 2, *world*
mystērīum, n. 2, *mystery*
- naufragium**, n. 2, *shipwreck*
nāvālis, 2, *naval*
necnōn, *moreover*
nectō, nexuī, nexum, 3, *bind*
neglegentia, f. 1, *negligence*
niteō, nituī, 2, *glitter*
niveus, 1, *snowy*
nocturnus, 1, *nightly, by night*
novissimus, 1, *last*
nūditās, -tātis, f. 3, *nakedness*
nūtrīx, -trīcis, f. 3, *nurse*
- oblivium**, n. 2, *forgetfulness*
obnoxius, 1, *exposed to*
obsecrō, 1, *beseech*
obstupescō, 3, *turn helpless*
obtineō, 2, *hold*
obviam, adv., *in the way*
occisiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *slaughter*
operae, f. pl. 1, *workmen*
opportūnus, 1, *convenient*
opulēns, -lentis, 2, *wealthy*
ōrātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *petition*
ōrnāmentum, n. 2, *ornament*
ostrum, n. 2, *purple*
- palātium**, n. 2, *palace* (post-cl.)
paternus, 1, *of a father, paternal*
patricius, 1, *patrician*
patrius, 1, *ancestral*
patulus, 1, *spreading*
paulō, *by a little*
pelagus, n. 2, *sea*
pellītus, 1, *covered with skins*
percellō, -culī, -culsum, 3, *strike*

peregrinus, 1, *foreign*
 permisceō, 2, *mingle*
 persolvō, 3, *pay*
 pervicāx, -ācis, 2, *wanton*
 pervius, 1, *pervious, that may be*
 passed through
 philosophus, m. 2, *philosopher*
 pōculum, n. 2, *cup*
 polus, m. 2, *pole, sky*
 pōmērium, n. 2, *city boundary*
 portendō, 3, *portend*
 porticus, f. 4, *colonnade*
 potēns, potentis, 3, *powerful*
 praedicō, 1, *declare*
 praetendō, 3, *stretch in front*
 praetexō, -texuī, -textum, 3,
 border, fringe
 prātum, n. 2, *meadow*
 presbyter, -terī, m. 2, *elder,*
 priest
 pretiōsus, 1, *precious*
 principātus, m. 4, *leadership,*
 empire
 prīscus, 1, *old-fashioned*
 privātus, m. 2, *private person*
 prōcūrātōr, -tōris, m. 3, *procur-*
 ator, imperial governor
 prōdō, 3, *hand on*
 profugus, 1, *wandering*
 prohibitō, -iōnis, f. 3, *prohibi-*
 tion
 prooemium, n. 2, *preface*
 prophēta, m. 1, *prophet*
 propinquō, 1, *approach*
 propitius, 1, *propitious*
 proprius, 1, *own, peculiar to*
 prōspicio, -i verb, *gaze on*
 pūblicus, 1, *public*
 pūniō, 4, *punish*
 purpura, f. 1, *purple*

 quā, *where*
 quia, *that, with Indirect State-*
 ment (post-cl.)

quīnquerēmīs, sc. nāvis, *used*
 as substantive, -i noun, ship
 with five benches of oars, quin-
 quereme
 radius, m. 2, *ray*
 reddō, 3, *render*
 reditus, m. 4, *return*
 referō, vb., *report*
 rēgius, 1, *kingly*
 reliquiae, f. pl. 1, *remains*
 remedium, n. 2, *cure*
 rēmex, rēmigis, m. 3, *rower*
 renāscor, 3, *am born again*
 reprimō, 3, *repress*
 resideō, 2, *dwell*
 retegō, 3, *uncover*
 rigeō, 2, *am stiff*
 rigidus, 1, *stiff*
 rīte, adv., *in due order*
 rītus, m. 4, *order*
 rotundus, 1, *round*
 ruīna, f. 1, *ruin*
 rūsticus, adj. 1, *country, rustic*
 sacellum, n. 2, *shrine*
 sacramentum, n. 2, *oath*
 sacrificium, n. 2, *sacrifice*
 sacrō, 1, *consecrate*
 saevitia, 1, *cruelty*
 salūbris, 2, *healthy*
 salūbritās, -tātis, f. 3, *healthful-*
 ness
 salūtō, 1, *greet*
 scelerātus, 1, *wicked*
 scriptor, -tōris, m. 3, *writer*
 secta, f. 1, *school, sect*
 sēdulus, 1, *industrious*
 sēiungō, 3, *separate*
 sēparō, 1, *separate*
 sepeliō, sepelivī, sepultum, 4,
 bury
 serēnus, 1, *bright, calm*
 serpēns, serpentis, m. 3, *serpent*
 sīdereus, 1, *starry*

signifer, -ferī, m. 2, *standard-bearer*

signō, 1, *mark out*

simulācrum, n. 2, *likeness*

sōns, sontis, 2, *guilty*

sōspes, sōspitis, adj. 2, *safe*

specus, m. 4, *cave*

spernō, sprēvī, sprētum, 3, *despise*

spīra, f. 1, *coil*

spīritus, m. 4, *spirit*

squāmeus, 1, *scaly*

stabulum, n. 2, *stable*

status, adj. 1, *fixed*

stirps, stirpis, f. -i noun, *stock, race*

stīva, f. 1, *plough-handle*

stringo, strīnxī, strictum, 3, *draw (sword)*

subdō, 3, *put under*

subiciō, -i vb., *put under, subject*

sublevō, 1, *raise*

subsum, *am at hand*

sulcus, m. 2, *furrow*

superstitiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *superstition*

suppōnō, 3, *put under*

taberna, f. 1, *shop*

tabula, f. 1, *plank, picture*

tardō, 1, *make slow*

terminus, m. 2, *end, boundary*

terrēnus, 1, *earthy*

testificor, 1, *bear witness*

theātrum, n. 2, *theatre*

thermae, f. pl. 1, *(hot) baths*

tolerō, 1, *endure*

tormentum, n. 2, *torture*

trabs, trabis, f. -i noun, *beam*

trādūcō, 3, *lead across*

tranquillus, 1, *tranquil*

trānsferō, cf. ferō, *carry across*

trepidō, 1, *fear*

tribulātiō, -iōnis, f. 3, *tribulation*

tribūnus, m. 2, *tribune*

triumphō, 1, *triumph*

triumphus, m. 2, *triumph*

turbō, 1, *disturb*

turriger, -gera, 1, *turreted*

unicē, *singularly*

urna, f. 1, *urn*

ursa, f. 1, *bear*

usque, *continually, right up to*

vacca, f. 1, *cow*

variō, 1, *make varied*

vās, vāsis, n. 3, *vessel*

vēlōcitās, -tātis, f. 1, *swiftness*

vespera, f. 1, *evening*

vetustus, 1, *old, ancient*

vīcus, m. 2, *street, quarter*

violētia, f. 1, *violence*

vīsus, m. 4, *sight*

vītālis, 2, *vital, of life*

vixdum, *scarcely yet*

vomō, vomuī, vomitum, 3, *spit*

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

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Achaia, (after 146 B.C.) *Greece including Thessaly*
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Agapitus, *Roman martyr who died A.D. 228*
Agrippa, defeated *Cleopatra* at *Actium* 31 B.C.
Alba, ancient capital of *Latium*
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Anglia, *England*
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Appii Forum, posting station on the *Appian Way*
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Ara Pacis, altar of *Peace*, XV;
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Asia, sometimes the kingdom of *Pergamus*, VIII
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Attalus I, king of *Pergamus*, VIII
 — **III**, king of *Pergamus*, XI
Aurora, goddess of dawn
Augustinus, *Roman missionary to England c. A.D. 600*
Augustus, name of *Octavian*: imperial title
 — adj., name of month: *kalendae Augustae*, Aug. 1
Auster, south wind
Babylon, a city on the *Euphrates*: *Rome* so called, XXI
Basilica, a large building generally with colonnades
 — **Iohannis in Laterano**, XXX
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Bosporus, *Bosphorus*

- Britannia**, *Britain*
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Byzantium, a city on the site of the present Constantinople
- Caelius**, Roman hill east of Palatine
Caesar, family name of Julius Caesar : later, imperial title
Cambyses, Persian king, d. 521 B.C., XXIX
Camillus, Roman general who defeated the Gauls 389 B.C.
Campania, district south of Naples, XV
Campus Martius, level ground to the north of Rome
Capitolinus, adj., Capitoline, of the Capitol, the hill on which was the great temple of Jove
Carthago, sometimes **Karthago**, a city on the Libyan coast opposite Sicily
Cato Censor, typical old-fashioned Roman, d. 149 B.C.
 — **Uticensis**, great-grandson of the Censor, Stoic, committed suicide at Utica 46 B.C.
Cenchrae, port of Corinth, XVII
Christus, Christ, sometimes spelt *Chrestus*
Christianus, a Christian
Cicero, a Roman orator and writer, d. 43 B.C.
Cineas, came as ambassador to Rome, 280 B.C., from Pyrrhus king of Epirus
Circus Maximus, between the Palatine and Aventine Hills
Claudianus, Roman poet, d. A.D. 408
Coemeterium Domitillae, cemetery of Domitilla, XXVI
- Coemeterium Priscillae**, cemetery of Priscilla, XXVI
Comitium, place of public meeting adjoining the Forum
Constantinus, Roman Emperor, d. A.D. 337
Constantius, Roman emperor, d. A.D. 361
Cornelia Via, led westward from the Vatican Hill, XXVI
Cornelius Gallus, procurator of Egypt, XXIX
 — see also *Scipio*
Cyprius, adj., Cyprian
- Dacia**, a region north of Servia and Bulgaria
Dacus, a Dacian
Danubius, the river Danube
Decius, Roman Emperor, d. A.D. 251
Delphi, city north of Corinthian gulf
Diocletianus, Roman emperor, abdicated A.D. 305
Domitilla, wife or niece of Flavius Clemens : the latter was the cousin of the emperor. Domitian and was put to death A.D. 95
- Eboracum**, York
Ecclesia, church, also called basilica : the church over a martyr's remains was called a memoria, XXVI
 — **S. Priscæ**, XXX
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Esquiliae, one of the eastern quarters of Rome
Esquilinus, Esquiline, adj. of Esquiliae
Etruria, region bordering on Tyrrhene Sea, north of Latium

- Etruscus**, *Etruscan*, adj. of Etruria
- Evander**, *legendary founder of a town on the Palatine Hill*
- Fabianus**, *bishop of Rome*, d. A.D. 250
- Felicissimus**, *Roman martyr*, d. A.D. 258
- Flavius**, *clan-name of Vespasian: Flavius Sabinus, a member of the same clan and family*, XXVI
- Forum : Augusti**, XIV : **Boarium**, *cattle-market*, XVI : **Pacis**, XXVIII : **Traiani**, XXVIII
- Galerius**, *Roman emperor*, d. A.D. 305
- Gallia**, *Gaul, includes Lombardy and Belgium as well as France*
- Gallienus**, *Roman emperor*, d. A.D. 268
- Genius**, *the spirit that protected the individual Roman, especially the genius of the emperor*, XXV
- Gregorius I**, *Gregory the Great, Pope*, d. A.D. 604
- Hadrianus**, *Roman emperor*, d. A.D. 138
- Hagesander**, *Rhodian artist*, XII
- Hamilcar**, *Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal*
- Hannibal** ("the favour of Baal"), *Carthaginian general*, d. 183 B.C.
- Helena**, *the mother of Constantine, said to have discovered the wood of the cross*
- Heliopolis**, XXIX
- Heliopolitanus**, adj., *Heliopolitan*
- Hercules**, *legendary hero*
- Herodion**, *a relative of S. Paul*, XVII
- Hibernia**, *Ireland*, XXVI
- Hierosolyma**, *Jerusalem*, XVIII
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- Hispania**, *Spain*
- Horatius**, *Horace, a Roman poet*, d. 8 B.C.
- Horti Sallustii**, *a park on the Pincian Hill*
- Hostilia**, *name of old curia, or senate house*
- Hydaspes**, *Jhelum, tributary of the Indus*
- Ianus**, *god of opening, a name given to archways*
- Idaeus**, *Idaeon*, adj. from *Ida*, a mountain range near *Troy*
- Iesus**, *crucified at Jerusalem*, probably A.D. 29
- Israhel**, *Israel*
- Italia**, *central part of Italy between Lombardy and the South*
- Iudaea**, *Palestine*
- Iudaeus**, *Jew*
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- Iuno**, *Juno, a goddess, consort of Jove*
- Iuppiter**, *Jupiter, Jove*
- Lacedaemonius**, *Lacedaemonian, the same as Spartan*
- Laocoon**, *priest of Neptune at Troy*, XIII
- Lar**, *guardian spirit usually of a house*
- Lateranus**, *name of a palace of Constantine the Great*
- Latiaris**, *surname of Jupiter as protecting Latium*

- Latinus**, adj., *Latin*
Latium, region bordering on the Tyrrhene Sea between Etruria and Campania
Liberiana, name of a basilica, XXX
Liberius, pope, d. A.D. 366
Libye, Africa, usually *Libya*
Lucanus, Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, Stoic poet, betrayed his mother and died A.D. 65
Lucretius, consul 65 B.C.
Lucullus, wealthy Roman noble, conqueror of Mithridates

Maius, adj., name of month
Magna Graecia, the Greek settlements in South Italy
Magna Mater, a goddess of Asia Minor, VIII
Marcellus, captured Syracuse 212 B.C., XI
Mars, god of war
Martius, adj., of Mars
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Megalensia, games in honour of the Great Mother, April 4, VIII
Minerva, goddess of wisdom
Mithra, Persian sun-god, XXV
Mulciber, name of Vulcan
Mummius, captured Corinth 146 B.C.

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Neptunus, god of the sea
Nero, consul 13 B.C.
 — emperor, d. A.D. 68
Nicomedia, city in Bithynia
Nilus, Nile
Numa, legendary king of Rome

Obeliscus, obelisk, Constanti, XXIX
Occidens, west

Oceanus, Ocean, usually the Atlantic
Octavius, name of clan to which Octavian belonged before his adoption by Julius Caesar
Octavianus, received the surname Augustus 27 B.C., XXIX
Odeum, built by Domitian for musical contests
Oriens, East
Ostia, harbour at the mouth of the Tiber
Ostiensis, Ostian, adj. of Ostia, XXVI
 — Porta, XXIX
Ovidius, Roman poet, d. A.D. 18

Palatinus, Palatine
Palatium, the Palatine Hill
Pales, the goddess of husbandmen
Pallas, name of Minerva
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Phoebus, name of Apollo
Phrygia, a region in Asia Minor, VIII
Phrygius, Phrygian
Plinius, a Roman letter-writer in the time of Trajan
Poenus, a Carthaginian

Polydorus, *Rhodian artist*, XII
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Pontius Pilatus, *procurator of Judaea*, A.D. 29

Portus Itius, *Boulogne*

Prisca, XXVII

Priscilla, XXVI

Propertius, *Roman poet*, born about 51 B.C.

Prudentius, *Roman poet*, born in Spain 348 B.C.

Puniceus, adj., *Punic*, purple

Puteoli, *seaport in Campania*

Pyrrihus, *king of Epirus*, d. 272 B.C.

Quintilius, *consul* 13 B.C.

Quirinus, *divine name*, sometimes with Mars, sometimes with Janus

Quiris (*of Sabine origin*), a Roman citizen

Regulus, **M. Acilius**, *was defeated and captured by the Carthaginians* 255 B.C.

Rhodium, *Rhodian*

Roma, *the city*: the goddess

Romanus, adj., *Roman*

— a Roman

Romulides, *descendant of Romulus*

Romulus, *legendary founder of Rome*

Rostra, *platform in the Roman Forum*

Rubico, *Rubicon*, *river dividing ancient Italy from Cisalpine Gaul*

Rutilius, *Roman poet*, *made a voyage from Rome to Gaul* A.D. 416

Sancti Angeli castellum et pons, XXIV

Sancti Salvatoris basilica, XXX

Scipio, *a noble family of the Cornelii*, Publius and Gnaeus, VIII

Scytha, *a Scythian*

Servius Tullius, *an early king of Rome*

Sessoriana basilica, XXX

Sibyllinus, *Sibylline*. *The sibyls were prophetic women. A collection of prophetic books at Rome was attributed to the Sibyl of Cumae*

Sicilia, *Sicily*

Silvester, *pope*, d. A.D. 335

Sixtus, *Roman bishop and martyr*, d. A.D. 258

Stadium Domitiani, *an open course for gladiatorial combats, now the Piazza Navona*

Stefanus, XXVI (*for spelling compare fiala*)

Suetonius, *wrote lives of the first twelve emperors*, born about A.D. 70

Syracusae, *Syracuse*

Tenedos, *small island off coast of Troy*

Traianus, *Roman emperor*, d. A.D. 117

Titulus Damasi, XXVI

— **Pudentis**, XXVI

— **Prisca**, XXX

Tres Tabernae, *posting station on the Appian Way*

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Thebae, *Thebes in Egypt*, XXIX

Tiberis, *the river Tiber*

Tiberius, *Roman emperor*, d. A.D. 37

Tiburtinus, *Tiburtine*, *of Tibur*

Titan, *son of earth, giant*

Titiana, *Roman Christian, XXVI*

Titus, *Roman emperor, d. A.D. 81*

Titus Tatius, *legendary king of the Sabines*

Troia, *Troy, a city and district at the north-west corner of Asia Minor*

Uticensis, *of Utica, a city north of Carthage*

Valerianus, *Roman emperor, d. A.D. 260*

Valerius, M., Falto, VIII

Varro, *wrote on antiquities, d. 28 B.C.*

Vaticanus, *name of hill on right bank of Tiber*

Venus, *goddess of beauty, mother of Aeneas*

Vergilius, *Roman poet, d. 19 B.C.*

Vespasianus, *Roman emperor, d. A.D. 79*

Vesta, *goddess of the hearth*

Vestalis, *adj., Vestal*

Vicus Alexandri, XXIX

Xanthippus, *a Spartan general in the pay of Carthage, defeated Regulus 256 B.C.*

Xistus, *see Sixtus, XXV*

Zeno, *Stoic philosopher, XI*

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